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No. 6

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 11, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:
Loving God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

At the end of the third week of the government shutdown, we ask Your blessing once again upon the Members of the people's House and all those whose efforts are needed, together, to bring an end to it.

Pour out Your spirit of wisdom, and banish from all those involved the dark spirit of pride.

Bless our Nation in the weekend to come, and may all that is done within the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs.

CRAIG) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. CRAIG led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING LIZ DUNBAR

(Mr. KILMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Liz Dunbar for her many years of transformative public service on behalf of folks in my region.

As executive director of Tacoma Community House, Liz has been an unyielding advocate for social justice. Liz has lived a life of service. She spent 25 years at the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, where she worked in several capacities, including State refugee coordinator, diversity director, assistant secretary for economic services, and, ultimately, as the deputy secretary of the department for 6 years.

But 10 years ago, Liz stepped into her role at Tacoma Community House, an extraordinary 100-year-old organization dedicated to empowering immigrants and ensuring that all people in the greater Puget Sound region can live with dignity and achieve their personal and professional goals.

Each year, Tacoma Community House serves approximately 3,500 clients from more than 100 different countries through its four core programs of employment, education, immigration, and advocacy.

Madam Speaker, Liz Dunbar has made a difference. She has helped thousands of people get the chance to realize the American Dream.

So I rise today on behalf of our community to thank Liz and to recognize her for a career well spent in public service.

HONORING CHAPLAIN G. WILLIAM BRYAN

(Mr. BUDD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life, legacy, and ministry of Chaplain G. William Bryan. I just knew him as Chaplain Bill.

He was a fellow alum of Dallas Theological Seminary and was most widely known as DTS' beloved chaplain. To many, he was a friend and encourager. To Shirley, he was a devoted husband. He was the father of three, grandfather to nine, and a spiritual mentor to many, including me and my wife, Amy Kate.

I will never forget, when tragedy struck my family a few decades ago, that Chaplain Bryan was one of the first to reach out with comforting words, prayer, and follow-up. His role as chaplain served thousands every year, but when you saw him, you felt as if you were connecting with a best friend.

Chaplain Bill was also known to play his trumpet with full vigor. As a student at DTS, I avoided the front row in chapel for fear he might actually explode during the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Chaplain Bill, we will miss you down here, but we look forward to joining you in the everlasting song, with your trumpet at full tilt, as we crown Him Lord of all.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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TIME TO END THE SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, today, air traffic controllers in a regional facility in Farmington continue to work without pay, while support staff is furloughed. Adding insult to injury, in the last few hours, they received regularly scheduled earnings statements that read zero dollars and zero cents.

Earlier this week, I met with them in Burnsville and again in Washington. I heard their stories.

Joe, a new father with a baby born 10 weeks early still in the NICU, had his leave canceled because of the shutdown.

Jeremy, a father of three, may have to take out credit card debt just to pay the bills.

And Kelly, a trainee with student loan debt, doesn't know how she is going to make ends meet.

Each of them, on behalf of communities and passengers they may never know, remains committed.

It is time to end the shutdown and stop playing politics with people's lives.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING DEPUTY U.S. MARSHAL CHASE WHITE

(Mr. LAHOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, on November 29, 2018, Deputy U.S. Marshal Chase White was senselessly killed in the line of duty while serving a warrant in Tucson, Arizona.

Born and raised in Peoria, Illinois, Chase led a life committed to serving his community and his country. Known as a leader amongst his peers, Chase entered the Air Force following graduation from the University of Illinois and served Active Duty from 2000 to 2007. He was set to leave for deployment as a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserves the same week he was tragically murdered.

A loving father of four, his mother, Reverend Lynnda White of Peoria's Universalist Unitarian Church, described him as a "hero" to his children "because his family was his life."

This week, we recognized National Law Enforcement Appreciation. While we take one day to celebrate the service of those who protect our communities, it is important we never forget the brave men and women, like Chase, who have paid the ultimate sacrifice.

Each day, law enforcement officers leave their families with no certainty they will return home safe, yet they are willing to face these risks to keep their communities safe. I am grateful for the courageous men and women, like Chase, who button up their uniform each day, and we thank them for protecting our families so bravely.

Madam Speaker, at this time, I would ask for a moment of silence for Chase White.

HONORING ROBERT "BOB" MELSH

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of one of Riverside's finest citizens, Robert "Bob" Melsh.

Bob dedicated his life to community, to activism, and to making our society more just and equal for everyone. His commitment to the political process and to our democracy has been integral to the growth and political involvement in Riverside.

Through his work, he found a way to get everyone engaged and make everybody know their value in our democracy. He encouraged people to raise their voices and make sure elected officials listened.

Bob was an organizer. He knew what our community cared about; he fought for what we needed; and he was a force to be reckoned with. For Bob, social progress was inevitable but not without effort.

I had the honor to know Bob beyond the world of politics, and I will always remember him recounting his story of organizing a concert for the iconic Louis Armstrong, otherwise known as Satchmo, in Riverside.

Bob, I am going to really miss you. Riverside is going to miss you.

CONGRATULATING COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION

(Mr. NEWHOUSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate the workers at Columbia Generating Station for sending over 9.7 million megawatt hours of electricity to the Northwest power grid last year, a new record in its 34-year history.

Operated by Energy Northwest, the Columbia Generating Station is the third largest electricity generator in Washington State and has set five new power generation records in the last 7 years for its increased production. Its gross megawatt capacity can power a city the size of Seattle and is equivalent to about 10 percent of electricity generated in Washington.

Nuclear power and advanced technologies like small modular reactors are critical for safe, reliable, and clean baseload power generation in the United States.

As we begin the 116th Congress and as the Nation strives to depend more upon carbon-free sources of energy, I will be a steadfast advocate for the safe, clean power we receive from nuclear energy.

Congratulations to the Energy Northwest employees at Columbia Generating Station on a job well done. You

play a vital role for our State's and our Nation's energy security and independence.

SHUTDOWN AFFECTING FEDERAL WORKERS

(Ms. WEXTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, today is payday for Federal workers, but instead of receiving a paycheck, many, including thousands of my constituents, will be going without.

I had a visit from a constituent yesterday who is an air traffic controller at Washington Center in Leesburg, Virginia, one of the busiest air traffic control centers in the Nation. She worked 80 hours over the past 2 weeks and received a paycheck for zero dollars. You can't pay your mortgage with zero dollars. You can't buy groceries with zero dollars. You can't pay your medical bills or fill up your gas tank with zero dollars.

Madam Speaker, Federal employees want to go back to work. They believe in their mission and want to provide quality services for the American people. They shouldn't have to sell off their belongings or return their children's Christmas presents just to make ends meet. They shouldn't have to wonder how they are going to survive.

Our national parks are filling up with trash. Many TSA security screeners can't afford to commute to work. The FDA is not inspecting our food supply.

Our hardworking Federal employees are doing their jobs. It is time for President Trump and Senator McConnell to do theirs.

FUND THE GOVERNMENT

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, it is with a great sense of honor that I stand before you to deliver my first address on the floor of the people's House.

As legislators, one of our fundamental duties is to fully fund the government and to do it on time. But there are Federal employees, such as the brave corrections officers working at FCI Loretto, people whom, as their doctor, I have treated. These people continue to go without pay.

These hardworking men and women do not deserve this shutdown. No American does.

We are in this situation because Democrats refuse to compromise and fund the border wall, even though many of them have voted to do so in the past.

Today, I offer a question to my colleagues across the aisle: What changed? Are you really willing to reverse a previous position and keep government closed just so you can resist the President's agenda?

It is time to fund the wall and send the President an appropriations package that he will sign. I urge my Democratic friends to negotiate so we can get back to work for the American people.

□ 0915

AG/LAB SHUTDOWN

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's research lab in Peoria, Illinois.

For more than 75 years, the Ag Lab has conducted breakthrough research, impacting lives of people all over the world.

Decades after discovering how to mass-produce penicillin, the Ag Lab just found out how to enhance its effectiveness in people who have developed antibiotic resistance. They have also developed an all-natural bug repellent that is more effective than DEET.

Unfortunately, the 200 employees at the Ag Lab have been sent home due to this government shutdown, putting their groundbreaking research at a dead halt.

It is time to stop using workers as pawns in this government shutdown. We must put this shutdown to an end so the Ag Lab can continue its advanced research that drives American agriculture and our economy.

MINERAL RIGHTS TO ENSURE PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS IN ANF

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week, I introduced a bill that protects private property rights in Pennsylvania's only national forest, the Allegheny National Forest. H.R. 245, the Cooperative Management of Mineral Rights Act of 2019, will ensure that private property owners and energy producers in the Allegheny National Forest have access to the property.

Despite being successfully and sufficiently regulated by the Commonwealth for decades, a Federal law passed in 1992 required the Forest Service to write new regulations on oil and gas production in the ANF. However, Federal courts have repeatedly ruled that the Forest Service does not have the authority to do so because the minerals in the ANF are privately owned.

My bill corrects this Federal law by repealing the improper 1992 requirement. In fact, the House of Representatives previously passed my legislation, twice, with strong bipartisan support, overwhelmingly in 2016 and unanimously in 2017.

I hope we can get this commonsense legislation across the finish line during

the 116th Congress. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation to put the brakes on excessive litigation in the ANF and protect private property rights.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 28, I call up the bill (H.R. 266) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 28, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 266

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$1,196,143,000, to remain available until expended, including all such amounts as are collected from permit processing fees, as authorized but made subject to future appropriation by section 35(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), except that amounts from permit processing fees may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$2,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the Colorado River Basin salinity control program.

In addition, \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2019, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,196,143,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579,

including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$26,016,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$106,543,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby

appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, \$1,292,067,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$17,818,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii)).

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; \$50,413,000, to remain available until expended.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, \$45,189,000, to be derived

from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated for specific land acquisition projects may be used to pay for any administrative overhead, planning or other management costs.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1535), \$49,495,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$18,695,000 is to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund; and of which \$30,800,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715s), \$13,228,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.), \$43,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), \$3,910,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4261 et seq.), the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), \$12,061,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Indian tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, \$65,571,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount provided herein, \$4,209,000 is for a competitive grant program for Indian tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That \$6,362,000 is for a competitive grant program to implement approved plans for States, territories, and other jurisdictions and at the discretion of affected States, the regional Associations of fish and wildlife agencies, not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, after deducting \$10,571,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein in the following manner: (1) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent thereof; and (2) to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of 1 percent thereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (1) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and (2) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to

the total population of all such States: *Provided further*, That the amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: *Provided further*, That the Federal share of planning grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of such projects and the Federal share of implementation grants shall not exceed 65 percent of the total costs of such projects: *Provided further*, That the non-Federal share of such projects may not be derived from Federal grant programs: *Provided further*, That any amount apportioned in 2019 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that remains unobligated as of September 30, 2020, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in 2021, in the manner provided herein.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may carry out the operations of Service programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities. Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are consistent with their primary purpose; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Service and to which the United States has title, and which are used pursuant to law in connection with management, and investigation of fish and wildlife resources: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Service may, under cooperative cost sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share at least one-half the cost of printing either in cash or services and the Service determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That the Service may accept donated aircraft as replacements for existing aircraft: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, all fees collected for non-toxic shot review and approval shall be deposited under the heading "United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Resource Management" and shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to be used for expenses of processing of such non-toxic shot type or coating applications and revising regulations as necessary, and shall remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service and for the general administration of the National Park Service, \$2,500,369,000, of which \$10,032,000 for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration and \$141,961,000 for maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets and \$149,075,000 for cyclic maintenance projects for constructed assets shall remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act are available for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 95-348: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 9(a) of the United

States Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-196; 130 Stat. 691), \$500,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be provided to the organization selected under section 9(b) of that Act for expenditure by the United States Semiquincentennial Commission in accordance with that Act.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, \$64,138,000.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act (division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code), \$91,910,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That of the funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund, \$500,000 is for competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently under-represented, as determined by the Secretary, \$13,000,000 is for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights movement, \$8,000,000 is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and \$5,000,000 is for competitive grants for the restoration of historic properties of national, State and local significance listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, to be made without imposing the usage or direct grant restrictions of section 101(e)(3) (54 U.S.C. 302904) of the National Historical Preservation Act: *Provided further*, That such competitive grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in section 302902(b)(3) of title 54, United States Code, to States and Indian tribes as defined in chapter 3003 of such title, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and non-profit organizations.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, and compliance and planning for programs and areas administered by the National Park Service, \$364,704,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year 2019 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: *Provided further*, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause availability of funds found at 48 CFR 52.232-18: *Provided further*, That National Park Service Donations, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and Recreation Fees may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Park Service Construction appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with current reprogramming thresholds, prior to making any charges authorized by this section.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary to carry out chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, \$174,444,000, to be derived from the

Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, of which \$124,006,000 is for the State assistance program and of which \$15,000,000 shall be for the American Battlefield Protection Program grants as authorized by chapter 3081 of title 54, United States Code.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 101701 of title 54, United States Code, relating to challenge cost share agreements, \$23,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Centennial Challenge projects and programs: *Provided*, That not less than 50 percent of the total cost of each project or program shall be derived from non-Federal sources in the form of donated cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to other uses set forth in section 101917(c)(2) of title 54, United States Code, franchise fees credited to a sub-account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at any unit within the National Park System to extinguish or reduce liability for Possessory Interest or leasehold surrender interest. Such funds may only be used for this purpose to the extent that the benefitting unit anticipated franchise fee receipts over the term of the contract at that unit exceed the amount of funds used to extinguish or reduce liability. Franchise fees at the benefitting unit shall be credited to the sub-account of the originating unit over a period not to exceed the term of a single contract at the benefitting unit, in the amount of funds so expended to extinguish or reduce liability.

For the costs of administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants authorized by section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432), the National Park Service may retain up to 3 percent of the amounts which are authorized to be disbursed under such section, such retained amounts to remain available until expended.

National Park Service funds may be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation, for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204. Transfers may include a reasonable amount for FHWA administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, biology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 98g(1)) and related purposes as authorized by law; and to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$1,148,457,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020; of which \$100,000 shall be made available to the United States Geological Survey Mineral Resources Program for the development of a map depicting pyrrhotite occurrences throughout the United States; of which \$84,337,000 shall remain available until expended for satellite operations; and of which \$15,164,000 shall be available until expended for deferred maintenance

and capital improvement projects that exceed \$100,000 in cost: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided for the ecosystem research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with States and municipalities: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than \$200,000 shall be used for activities to better understand mechanisms that result in toxins being present in harmful algal blooms.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

From within the amount appropriated for activities of the United States Geological Survey such sums as are necessary shall be available for contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations, observation wells, and seismic equipment; expenses of the United States National Committee for Geological Sciences; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons employed by the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: *Provided*, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as defined in section 6302 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the United States Geological Survey may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 6101, for the temporary or intermittent services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purpose of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for granting and administering leases, easements, rights-of-way and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf and approving operations related thereto, as authorized by law; for environmental studies, as authorized by law; for implementing other laws and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, \$179,266,000, of which \$129,450,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2020, and of which \$49,816,000 is to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2019 appropriation estimated at not more than

\$129,450,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ENFORCEMENT

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ENFORCEMENT

For expenses necessary for the regulation of operations related to leases, easements, rights-of-way and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf, as authorized by law; for enforcing and implementing laws and regulations as authorized by law and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, \$145,475,000, of which \$121,351,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2020, and of which \$24,124,000 is to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2019 appropriation estimated at not more than \$121,351,000.

For an additional amount, \$41,765,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from non-refundable inspection fees collected in fiscal year 2019, as provided in this Act: *Provided*, That to the extent that amounts realized from such inspection fees exceed \$41,765,000 shall be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, not less than 50 percent of the inspection fees expended by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite the orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, of the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016, title IV, sections 4202 and 4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$12,700,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND
ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, \$114,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, for costs to review, administer, and enforce permits issued by the Office pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95-

87 (30 U.S.C. 1257), \$40,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That fees assessed and collected by the Office pursuant to such section 507 shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a fiscal year 2019 appropriation estimated at not more than \$114,900,000.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, \$22,952,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: *Provided further*, That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: *Provided further*, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That amounts provided under this heading may be used for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, \$115,000,000, to remain available until expended, for grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions in Senate report 115-276: *Provided*, That such additional amount shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)): *Provided further*, That of such additional amount, \$75,000,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the 3 Appalachian States with the greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet the priorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such section, \$30,000,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the 3 Appalachian States with the subsequent greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet such priorities, and \$10,000,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes without regard to their status as certified or uncertified under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)), for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions in Senate report 115-276 and shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: *Provided further*, That such additional amount shall be allocated to States and Indian Tribes within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF
INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25

U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001-2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), \$2,403,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$76,000,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments: *Provided*, That in cases of designated Federal disasters, the Secretary may exceed such cap, from the amounts provided herein, to provide for disaster relief to Indian communities affected by the disaster: *Provided further*, That federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian tribes may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$680,673,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 2019, and shall remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$54,174,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, land records improvement, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) and section 1128 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2008), not to exceed \$81,036,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available for administrative cost grants associated with grants approved prior to July 1, 2019: *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a federally recognized tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2020, may be transferred during fiscal year 2021 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of the holder of the funds within the holder's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2021: *Provided further*, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fiscal year 2019, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87-483; \$359,419,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 6 percent of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau: *Provided further*,

That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to the Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, in implementing new construction, replacement facilities construction, or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of \$100,000 that are provided to grant schools under Public Law 100-297, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in part 12 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, as the regulatory requirements: *Provided further*, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed: *Provided further*, That in considering grant applications, the Secretary shall consider whether such grantee would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards as required by section 1125(b) of title XI of Public Law 95-561 (25 U.S.C. 2005(b)), with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines a grant application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in section 5206(f) of Public Law 100-297 (25 U.S.C. 2504(f)): *Provided further*, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in section 5208(e) of Public Law 107-110 (25 U.S.C. 2507(e)): *Provided further*, That in order to ensure timely completion of construction projects, the Secretary may assume control of a project and all funds related to the project, if, within 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, any grantee receiving funds appropriated in this Act or in any prior Act, has not completed the planning and design phase of the project and commenced construction: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be reimbursed from the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians appropriation for the appropriate share of construction costs for space expansion needed in agency offices to meet trust reform implementation: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be derived from the Indian Irrigation Fund established by section 3211 of the WIIN Act (Public Law 114-322; 130 Stat. 1749).

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, 100-580, 101-618, 111-11, 111-291, and 114-322, and for implementation of other land and water rights settlements, \$55,457,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall make payments in such amounts as necessary to satisfy the total authorized amount for the Navajo Nation Water Rights Trust Fund.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans and insured loans, \$9,279,000, of which \$1,252,000 is for administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed or insured, not to exceed \$123,565,389.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs may carry out the operation of Indian programs by di-

rect expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding Public Law 87-279 (25 U.S.C. 15), the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Power Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central office oversight and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except executive direction and administrative services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-413).

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition to support expansion of up to one additional grade when the Secretary determines such waiver is needed to support accomplishment of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education, or more than one grade to expand the elementary grade structure for Bureau-funded schools with a K-2 grade structure on October 1, 1996. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau's funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, and to any school or school program that was reinstated in fiscal year 2012. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 113 of title I of appendix C of Public Law 106-113, if in fiscal year 2003 or 2004 a grantee received indirect and administrative costs pursuant to a distribution formula based on section 5(f) of Public Law 101-301, the Secretary shall continue to distribute indirect and administrative cost funds to such grantee using the section 5(f) distribution formula.

Funds available under this Act may not be used to establish satellite locations of schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, except that the Secretary may waive this prohibition in order for an Indian tribe to provide language and cultural immersion educational programs for non-public schools located within the jurisdictional area of the tribal government which exclusively serve tribal members, do not include grades beyond those currently served at the existing Bureau-funded school, provide an educational environment with educator presence and academic facilities comparable to the Bureau-funded school, comply with all applicable Tribal, Federal, or State health and safety standards, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, and demonstrate the benefits of establishing operations at a satellite location in lieu of incurring extraordinary costs, such as for transportation or other impacts to students such as those caused by busing students extended distances: *Provided*, That no funds available under this Act may be used to fund operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction or other facilities-related costs for such assets that are not owned by the Bureau: *Provided further*, That the term "satellite school" means a school location physically separated from the existing Bureau school by more than 50 miles but that forms part of the existing school in all other respects.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$131,673,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines; and of which \$9,000,000 for the Office of Valuation Services is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and shall remain available until expended; and of which \$9,704,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Programs" account and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians "Federal Trust Programs" account: *Provided further*, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2019, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further*, That within available amounts provided under this heading, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate the rest area bound by Alexandria Avenue, West Boulevard Drive, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Mount Vernon Trail within the George Washington

Memorial Parkway as the “Peter B. Webster III Memorial Area” and any reference in a law, map regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the rest area shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Peter B. Webster III Memorial Area”; *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall accept and expend private contributions for the design, procurement, preparation, and installation of a plaque honoring Peter B. Webster III on the condition that the Director of the National Park Service shall approve the design and placement of the plaque: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$400,000 shall be made available to the commission established by section 3(a) of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act (Public Law 114-244; 130 Stat. 981).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

For fiscal year 2019, up to \$400,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: *Provided*, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: *Provided further*, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and other jurisdictions identified in section 104(e) of Public Law 108-188, \$100,688,000, of which: (1) \$91,240,000 shall remain available until expended for territorial assistance, including general technical assistance, maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, coral reef initiative activities, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands, as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, as authorized by law (Public Law 94-241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) \$9,448,000 shall be available until September 30, 2020, for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the Government Accountability Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the

Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 104-134: *Provided further*, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the grantee's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets: *Provided further*, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For grants and necessary expenses, \$3,563,000, to remain available until expended, as provided for in sections 221(a)(2) and 233 of the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau; and section 221(a)(2) of the Compacts of Free Association for the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as authorized by Public Law 99-658 and Public Law 108-188.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

At the request of the Governor of Guam, the Secretary may transfer discretionary funds or mandatory funds provided under section 104(e) of Public Law 108-188 and Public Law 104-134, that are allocated for Guam, to the Secretary of Agriculture for the subsidy cost of direct or guaranteed loans, plus not to exceed three percent of the amount of the subsidy transferred for the cost of loan administration, for the purposes authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for construction and repair projects in Guam, and such funds shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such loans or loan guarantees may be made without regard to the population of the area, credit elsewhere requirements, and restrictions on the types of eligible entities under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: *Provided further*, That any funds transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available to make or guarantee loans under such authorities.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$65,674,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$52,486,000.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, \$112,380,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$19,016,000 from this or any other Act, may be available for historical accounting: *Provided*, That funds for trust management improvements and litigation support may, as needed, be transferred to or merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Edu-

cation, “Operation of Indian Programs” account; the Office of the Solicitor, “Salaries and Expenses” account; and the Office of the Secretary, “Departmental Operations” account: *Provided further*, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2019, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to provide a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least 15 months and has a balance of \$15 or less: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall issue an annual account statement and maintain a record of any such accounts and shall permit the balance in each such account to be withdrawn upon the express written request of the account holder: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 is available for the Secretary to make payments to correct administrative errors of either disbursements from or deposits to Individual Indian Money or Tribal accounts after September 30, 2002: *Provided further*, That erroneous payments that are recovered shall be credited to and remain available in this account for this purpose: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not be required to reconcile Special Deposit Accounts with a balance of less than \$500 unless the Office of the Special Trustee receives proof of ownership from a Special Deposit Accounts claimant: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 102 of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-412) or any other provision of law, the Secretary may aggregate the trust accounts of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown for a continuous period of at least five years and shall not be required to generate periodic statements of performance for the individual accounts: *Provided further*, That with respect to the eighth proviso, the Secretary shall continue to maintain sufficient records to determine the balance of the individual accounts, including any accrued interest and income, and such funds shall remain available to the individual account holders.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$1,116,076,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$18,427,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: *Provided*, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided \$188,000,000 is for fuels management activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided \$20,470,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: *Provided further*, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of

the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of fuels management activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, non-profit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109-154), or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts: *Provided further*, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: *Provided further*, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$10,010,000, to remain available until expended.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment, restoration activities, and onshore oil spill preparedness by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and 54 U.S.C. 100721 et seq., \$7,767,000, to remain available until expended.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$56,735,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may assess reasonable charges to State, local and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93-638: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: *Provided further*, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase or through available excess surplus property: *Provided*, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$137,505,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020; of which \$41,727,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: *Provided further*, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible.

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106-224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95-87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, with such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: *Provided further*, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for "wildland fire suppression" shall be exhausted within 30 days: *Provided further*, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible: *Provided further*, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially

equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for historical accounting activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including tribal base funds, to alleviate tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2019. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

ELLIS, GOVERNORS, AND LIBERTY ISLANDS

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein including the use of all or part of any pier, dock, or landing within the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities in the support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, and of other program and administrative activities, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees (and other monetary consideration), or by exchange; and the Secretary is authorized to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts or other agreements for the use of such facilities on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 107. (a) In fiscal year 2019, the Secretary shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Off-shore Safety and Environmental Enforcement" account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 43 U.S.C. 1348(c).

(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2019 shall be:

(1) \$10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;

(2) \$17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(3) \$31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2019. Fees for fiscal year 2019 shall be:

(1) \$30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and

(2) \$16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(d) The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (b) within 60 days, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (c) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days of billing.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, REGULATION AND ENFORCEMENT REORGANIZATION

SEC. 108. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement a reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines described in Senate report 115-276.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.

MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

SEC. 110. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 111. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2019, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

HUMANE TRANSFER OF EXCESS ANIMALS

SEC. 112. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior may transfer excess wild horses or burros that have been removed from the public lands to other Federal, State, and local government agencies for use as work animals: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make any such transfer immediately upon request of such Federal, State, or local government agency: *Provided further*, That any excess animal transferred under this provision shall lose its status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro as defined in the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act: *Provided further*, That any Federal, State, or local government agency receiving excess wild horses or burros as authorized in this section shall not: destroy the horses or burros in a way that results in their destruction into commercial

products; sell or otherwise transfer the horses or burros in a way that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products; or euthanize the horses or burros except upon the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian, in cases of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

SEC. 113. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary and consistent with such provisions of law.

(b) Prior to awarding any grant or agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the agreement would not—

- (1) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reduction of non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;
- (2) result in the use of an individual under the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a lay-off status from the same or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or
- (3) affect existing contracts for services.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

SEC. 114. Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "fiscal year 2018" and inserting "fiscal year 2019".

SAGE-GROUSE

SEC. 115. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to write or issue pursuant to section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533)—

(1) a proposed rule for greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*);

(2) a proposed rule for the Columbia basin distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse.

TECHNICAL CORRECTION

SEC. 116. Division II of Public Law 104-333 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note), as amended by section 116(b)(2) of Public Law 114-113, is amended in each of sections 208, 310, and 607, by striking "2017" and inserting "2019".

DAMAGE TO DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACILITIES BY VOLCANIC ERUPTION

SEC. 117. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress a report on each facility and related infrastructure of the Department of the Interior damaged by a volcanic eruption covered by a major disaster declared by the President in calendar year 2018 in accordance with section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) (referred to in this section as a "covered facility").

(b) The report submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an inventory of all covered facilities;

(2) a description of—

(A) any closures of covered facilities; and

(B) the estimated impact on visitorship to covered facilities open to the public as a result of a volcanic eruption; and

(3) a plan—

(A) to restore or replace covered facilities; and

(B) to restore visitorship levels to covered facilities open to the public to historic visitorship levels.

(c) In preparing the plan required under subsection (b)(3), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) engage the community in which the covered facility is located, including the State and units of local government; and

(2) include the estimated costs of carrying out the activities described in the plan.

SEC. 118. (a) There are appropriated under the heading “Operation of Indian Programs” under the heading “Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education”, in addition to any other amounts made available under such heading and in order to provide additional funding for hiring staff for tribal detention facilities, including addressing the needs of newly funded tribal detention facilities, \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated under the heading “Working Capital Fund” for the Department of the Interior is hereby reduced by \$2,000,000.

TITLE II

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, \$717,723,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be for Research: National Priorities as specified in Senate report 115-276: *Provided further*, That of unobligated balances from appropriations made available under this heading, \$11,250,000 are permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded pursuant to the preceding proviso from amounts made available in the first proviso for Research: National Priorities: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be used to investigate health impacts from exposure to harmful algal blooms and cyanobacteria toxins, and to develop innovative methods to monitor, characterize, and predict blooms for early action.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; implementation of a coal combustion residual permit program under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016; and not to exceed \$9,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$2,659,675,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: *Provided*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$15,000,000 shall be for Environmental Protection: National Priorities as specified in Senate report 115-276: *Provided further*, That of the funds included under this heading, \$454,958,000 shall be for Geographic Programs specified in the tables in the explanatory statement described in section 436

of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the unobligated balances from appropriations made available under this heading, \$61,676,000 are permanently rescinded: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be rescinded pursuant to the preceding proviso from amounts made available in the first proviso for Environmental Protection: National Priorities, from amounts made available in the second proviso for Geographic Programs, or from the National Estuary Program (33 U.S.C. 1330).

In addition, \$5,000,000 to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses of activities described in section 26(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)(1)): *Provided*, That fees collected pursuant to that section of that Act and deposited in the “TSCA Service Fee Fund” as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2019 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated in this paragraph from the general fund for fiscal year 2019 shall be reduced by the amount of discretionary offsetting receipts received during fiscal year 2019, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2019 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0: *Provided further*, That to the extent that amounts realized from such receipts exceed \$5,000,000, those amount in excess of \$5,000,000 shall be deposited in the “TSCA Service Fee Fund” as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2019, shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the funds included in the first paragraph under this heading, the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project shall be allocated for this fiscal year, excluding the amount of any fees appropriated, not less than the amount of appropriations for that program project for fiscal year 2014.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$41,489,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, \$34,467,000, to remain available until expended.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611) \$1,091,947,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2018, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to \$1,091,947,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$8,718,000 shall be paid to the “Office of Inspector General” appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2020, and \$17,398,000 shall be paid to the “Science and Technology” appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2020.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$91,941,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$66,572,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; \$25,369,000 shall be for carrying out the other provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency’s responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$18,209,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, \$3,575,041,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$1,394,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which \$864,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided*, That for fiscal year 2019, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications and projects are consistent with State Intended Use Plans, not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants may, at the discretion of each State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2019 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (g)(1), (h), and (i) of section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants made under title II of such Act for American Samoa, Guam, the commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia may also be made for the purpose of providing assistance: (1) solely for facility

plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, notwithstanding the provisions of such subsections (g)(1), (h), and (i) of section 201 and section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used to provide assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations issued pursuant thereof, up to a total of \$2,000,000 of the funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of such Act may also be used for grants for training, technical assistance, and educational programs relating to the operation and management of the treatment works specified in section 518(c) of such Act: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, funds reserved under section 518(c) of such Act shall be available for grants only to Indian tribes, as defined in section 518(h) of such Act and former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92-203: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or \$30,000,000, whichever is greater, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or \$20,000,000, whichever is greater, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2019, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided further*, That 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligi-

ble recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or where such debt was incurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act if the State, with concurrence from the Administrator, determines that such funds could be used to help address a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in drinking water or if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply before the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients;

(2) \$15,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission: *Provided*, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) \$25,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: *Provided*, That of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) \$80,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs: *Provided*, That not more than 25 percent of the amount appropriated to carry out section 104(k) of CERCLA shall be used for site characterization, assessment, and remediation of facilities described in section 101(39)(D)(ii)(II) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That at least 10 percent shall be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this section, the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates;

(5) \$50,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

(6) \$50,000,000 shall be for targeted airshed grants in accordance with the terms and conditions in Senate report 115-276;

(7) \$4,000,000 shall be to carry out the water quality program authorized in section 5004(d) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114-322); and

(8) \$1,093,041,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104-134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, of which: \$47,745,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; \$9,646,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; \$1,498,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program” to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; \$17,848,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs; \$27,000,000 shall be for multipurpose grants, including interagency agreements.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, including capitalized interest, and total loan principal, including capitalized interest, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$610,000,000.

In addition, fees authorized to be collected pursuant to sections 5029 and 5030 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 shall be deposited in this account, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, notwithstanding section 5033 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS— ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For fiscal year 2019, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6303(1) and 6305(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in carrying out the Agency's function to implement directly Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable tribal program, may award cooperative agreements to federally recognized Indian tribes or Intertribal consortia, if authorized by their member

tribes, to assist the Administrator in implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian tribes required or authorized by law, except that no such cooperative agreements may be awarded from funds designated for State financial assistance agreements.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended by Public Law 112-177, the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012.

Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w-8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136w-8) for fiscal year 2019.

The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to \$300,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under the heading “Environmental Programs and Management” to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of such head, to carry out activities that would support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement programs, projects, or activities; to enter into an interagency agreement with the head of such Federal department or agency to carry out these activities; and to make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, provided that the cost does not exceed \$150,000 per project.

For fiscal year 2019, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(f)), the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under section 319 of the Act to make grants to Indian tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act.

The Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated under the heading “Environmental Programs and Management” for fiscal year 2019 to provide grants to implement the Southeastern New England Watershed Restoration Program.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2019.

Of the unobligated balances available for the “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” account, \$109,078,000 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or from amounts that were made available by subsection (a) of section 196 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (division C of Public Law 114-223), as amended by the Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 114-254).

Using funds appropriated under this title, the Administrator of the Environmental

Protection Agency shall implement the recommendations described in the report of the Office of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Management Weakness Delayed Response to Flint Water Crisis”, numbered 18-P-0221, and dated July 19, 2018, to ensure clean and safe water compliance under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.). If the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency does not implement 1 or more recommendations required by the preceding sentence, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report explaining why the Administrator did not implement the recommendation and identifying specific actions the Administrator is implementing to address the concerns raised in the report.

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, \$875,000: *Provided*, That funds made available by this Act to any agency in the Natural Resources and Environment mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the office.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, \$300,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, of which not less than \$500,000 shall be made available for wood utilization research to develop woody and agricultural biomass conversion of low-value woody biomass using microwave-assisted liquefaction: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, \$77,000,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program: *Provided further*, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, and conducting an international program as authorized, \$333,990,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, as authorized by law; of which \$65,490,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to be used for the Forest Legacy Program, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for hazardous fuels management on or adjacent to such lands, \$1,937,653,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, \$40,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f): *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$368,000,000 shall be for forest products: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$435,000,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to

the Forest Service under the “State and Private Forestry” appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands: *Provided further*, That \$20,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels management activities, and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels management activities on Federal land, or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That funds made available to implement the Community Forestry Restoration Act, Public Law 106-393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the “State and Private Forestry” appropriations: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 33 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Secretary of Agriculture, in calculating a fee for grazing on a National Grassland, may provide a credit of up to 50 percent of the calculated fee to a Grazing Association or direct permittee for a conservation practice approved by the Secretary in advance of the fiscal year in which the cost of the conservation practice is incurred. And, that the amount credited shall remain available to the Grazing Association or the direct permittee, as appropriate, in the fiscal year in which the credit is made and each fiscal year thereafter for use on the project for conservation practices approved by the Secretary.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$449,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, reconstruction, decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system, and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: *Provided*, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2019 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.

LAND ACQUISITION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, \$74,099,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for Land Acquisition and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$16,028,000 is hereby permanently rescinded from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects that had funds returned: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and

Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas; as authorized by law, \$700,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, 2021, (16 U.S.C. 516-617a, 555a; Public Law 96-586; Public Law 76-589, 76-591; and Public Law 78-310).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, to remain available through September 30, 2022, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$45,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), \$2,500,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for forest fire suppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency wildland fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, \$3,229,620,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022: *Provided*, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes; *Provided further*, That any unobligated funds appropriated in a previous fiscal year for hazardous fuels management may be transferred to the "National Forest System" account: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: *Provided further*, That funds provided shall be available for support to Federal emergency response: *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That funds designated for wildfire suppression, shall be assessed for cost pools on the same basis as such assessments are calculated against other agency programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FOREST SERVICE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" will be obligated within 30 days: *Provided*, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

Not more than \$50,000,000 of funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior for wildland fire management, hazardous fuels management, and State fire assistance when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2022: *Provided*, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: *Provided further*, That this section does not apply to funds appropriated to the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund or funds derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with U.S., private, and international organizations. The Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements

with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), U.S. private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs overseas on forestry and rangeland management.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106-224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107-171 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).

None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in Senate report 115-276.

Not more than \$82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than \$14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain services from the Department of Agriculture's National Information Technology Center and the Department of Agriculture's International Technology Service.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$4,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101-593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefiting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: *Provided*, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than \$300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match funds made available by the Forest Service on at least a one-for-one basis: *Provided further*, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98-244, up to \$3,000,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation

projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: *Provided*, That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: *Provided further*, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99-663.

Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).

The Forest Service shall not assess funds for the purpose of performing fire, administrative, and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar matters unrelated to civil litigation. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the sums requested for transfer.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, through the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, the Forest Service shall report no later than 30 business days following the close of each fiscal quarter all current and prior year unobligated balances, by fiscal year, budget line item and account, to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, \$4,072,385,000, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to sections 231(b) and 233 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238(b), 238b), for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: *Provided*, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the

tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That \$2,000,000 shall be available for grants or contracts with public or private institutions to provide alcohol or drug treatment services to Indians, including alcohol detoxification services: *Provided further*, That \$964,819,000 for Purchased/Referred Care, including \$53,000,000 for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund, shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, up to \$36,000,000 shall remain available until expended for implementation of the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, \$15,000,000 shall remain available until expended to supplement funds available for operational costs at tribal clinics operated under an Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act compact or contract where health care is delivered in space acquired through a full service lease, which is not eligible for maintenance and improvement and equipment funds from the Indian Health Service, and \$58,000,000 shall be for costs related to or resulting from accreditation emergencies, of which up to \$4,000,000 may be used to supplement amounts otherwise available for Purchased/Referred Care: *Provided further*, That the amounts collected by the Federal Government as authorized by sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a) during the preceding fiscal year for breach of contracts shall be deposited to the Fund authorized by section 108A of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a-1) and shall remain available until expended and, notwithstanding section 108A(c) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a-1(c)), funds shall be available to make new awards under the loan repayment and scholarship programs under sections 104 and 108 of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a): *Provided further*, That the amounts made available within this account for the Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention Program, for opioid Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services, for the Domestic Violence Prevention Program, for the Zero Suicide Initiative, for the housing subsidy authority for civilian employees, for aftercare pilot programs at Youth Regional Treatment Centers, to improve collections from public and private insurance at Indian Health Service and tribally operated facilities, and for accreditation emergencies shall be allocated at the discretion of the Director of the Indian Health Service and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That funds provided in this Act may be used for annual contracts and grants for which the performance period falls within 2 fiscal years, provided the total obligation is recorded in the year the funds are appropriated: *Provided further*, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, except for those related to the planning, design, or construction of new facilities: *Provided further*, That funding contained herein for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That amounts received by tribes and tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving tribes and tribal organizations until expended: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may collect from the Indian Health Service, and from tribes and tribal organizations operating health facilities pur-

suant to Public Law 93-638, such individually identifiable health information relating to disabled children as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.): *Provided further*, That the accreditation emergency funds may be used, as needed, to carry out activities typically funded under the Indian Health Facilities account.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 2019, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, repair, maintenance, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, \$877,504,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction, renovation or expansion of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian tribe or tribes may be used to purchase land on which such facilities will be located: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be used by the Indian Health Service to purchase TRANSAM equipment from the Department of Defense for distribution to the Indian Health Service and tribal facilities: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service may be used for sanitation facilities construction for new homes funded with grants by the housing programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,700,000 from this account and the "Indian Health Services" account may be used by the Indian Health Service to obtain ambulances for the Indian Health Service and tribal facilities in conjunction with an existing interagency agreement between the Indian Health Service and the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be placed in a Demolition Fund, to remain available until expended, and be used by the Indian Health Service for the demolition of Federal buildings.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations provided in this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized

by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings that relate to the functions or activities of the Indian Health Service: *Provided*, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651–2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86–121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act and Public Law 93–638: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used for any assessments or charges by the Department of Health and Human Services unless identified in the budget justification and provided in this Act, or approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the reprogramming process: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a tribe or tribal organization through a contract, grant, or agreement authorized by title I or title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5321 et seq. (title I), 5381 et seq. (title V)), may be deobligated and reobligated to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title V of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: *Provided further*, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to tribes or tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities on a reimbursable basis, including payments in advance with subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from those entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account from which the funds were originally derived, with such amounts to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including direct, administrative, and overhead costs associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the Indian Health Service may provide to civilian medical personnel serving in hospitals operated by the Indian Health Service housing allowances equivalent to those that would be provided to members of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service serving in similar positions at such hos-

pitals: *Provided further*, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SCIENCES

For necessary expenses for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, \$78,349,000.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE
REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL
PUBLIC HEALTH

For necessary expenses for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in carrying out activities set forth in sections 104(i) and 111(c)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and section 3019 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$74,691,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, in lieu of performing a health assessment under section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA, the Administrator of ATSDR may conduct other appropriate health studies, evaluations, or activities, including, without limitation, biomedical testing, clinical evaluations, medical monitoring, and referral to accredited healthcare providers: *Provided further*, That in performing any such health assessment or health study, evaluation, or activity, the Administrator of ATSDR shall not be bound by the deadlines in section 104(i)(6)(A) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for ATSDR to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i) of CERCLA during fiscal year 2019, and existing profiles may be updated as necessary.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$3,005,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the Council shall consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION
BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in carrying out activities pursuant to section 112(r)(6) of the Clean Air Act, including hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902, and for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (Board) shall have not more than three career Senior Executive Service positions: *Provided further*,

That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Board: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Board shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of EPA in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Board, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Board.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN
RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93–531, \$7,400,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act are to be used to relocate eligible individuals and groups including evictees from District 6, Hopi-partitioned lands residents, those in significantly substandard housing, and all others certified as eligible and not included in the preceding categories: *Provided further*, That none of the funds contained in this or any other Act may be used by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to evict any single Navajo or Navajo family who, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided for such household: *Provided further*, That no relocatee will be provided with more than one new or replacement home: *Provided further*, That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatees who have selected and received an approved homesite on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 93–531 (88 Stat. 1716).

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA
NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by part A of title XV of Public Law 99–498 (20 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.), \$9,960,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2019, and shall remain available until September 30, 2020.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease agreements of no more than 30 years, and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, \$739,894,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$6,917,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, exhibition reinstallation, and the repatriation of skeletal remains program shall remain available until expended; and including such funds as may be necessary to support American overseas research centers: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

For necessary expenses of repair, revitalization, and alteration of facilities owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), and for construction, including necessary personnel, \$303,503,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$144,202,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, of which not to exceed \$3,620,000 for the special exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF
BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities owned or occupied by the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, for operating lease agreements of no more than 10 years, with no extensions or renewals beyond the 10 years, that address space needs created by the ongoing renovations in the Master Facilities Plan, as authorized, \$23,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE
PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance and security of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, \$24,490,000.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and restoration of the existing features of the building and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, \$16,800,000, to remain available until expended.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of

passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIESNATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$155,000,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities, through assistance to organizations and individuals pursuant to section 5 of the Act, for program support, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$155,000,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$143,700,000 shall be available for support of activities in the humanities, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act and for administering the functions of the Act; and \$11,300,000 shall be available to carry out the matching grants program pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Act, including \$9,100,000 for the purposes of section 7(h): *Provided*, That appropriations for carrying out section 10(a)(2) shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the National Endowment for the Humanities under the provisions of sections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That funds from nonappropriated sources may be used as necessary for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts may approve grants of up to \$10,000, if in the aggregate the amount of such grants does not exceed 5 percent of the sums appropriated for grantmaking purposes per year: *Provided further*, That such small grant actions are taken pursuant to the terms of an expressed and direct delegation of authority from the National Council on the Arts to the Chairperson.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts under chapter 91 of title 40, United States Code, \$2,771,000: *Provided*, That the Commission is authorized to charge fees to cover the full costs of its publications, and such fees shall be credited to this account as an offsetting collection, to remain available until expended without further appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Commission is authorized to accept gifts, including objects, papers, artwork, drawings and artifacts, that pertain to the history and design of the Nation's Capital or the history and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts, for the purpose of artistic display, study, or education: *Provided further*, That one-tenth of

one percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL
AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99-190 (20 U.S.C. 956a), \$2,750,000.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC
PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89-665), \$6,440,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission under chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$7,948,000: *Provided*, That one-quarter of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representational expenses associated with hosting international visitors engaged in the planning and physical development of world capitals.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as authorized by Public Law 106-292 (36 U.S.C. 2301-2310), \$59,500,000, of which \$1,715,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for the Museum's equipment replacement program; and of which \$4,000,000 for the Museum's repair and rehabilitation program and \$1,500,000 for the Museum's outreach initiatives program shall remain available until expended.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses for the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission, as authorized by the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission Act (section 431(a)(3) of division G of Public Law 115-31), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Notwithstanding section 9 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act, as authorized by the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112-272) and the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), for necessary expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in addition to the authority provided by section 6(g) of such Act, the World War I Commission may accept money, in-kind personnel services, contractual support, or any appropriate support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)
RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 404. (a) **LIMITATION OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) **REPORT.**—On September 30, 2020, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208).

(d) **MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.**—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 405. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113-235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year 2019.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2019 LIMITATION

SEC. 406. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2019 under the headings “Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs” and “Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Contract Support Costs” are the only amounts available for contract support costs

arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for fiscal year 2019 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service: *Provided*, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: *Provided*, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. 408. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 409. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 410. No timber sale in Alaska's Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 411. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the

requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes; or

(2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); or

(3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 412. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

SEC. 413. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs or projects.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SEC. 414. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term “underserved population” means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term “poverty line” means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C.

9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 415. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 416. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 417. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 418. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 419. Section 412 of Division E of Public Law 112-74 is amended by striking “fiscal year 2019” and inserting “fiscal year 2020”.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 420. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108-108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2019.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 421. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT ACT

SEC. 422. Section 503(f) of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (16 U.S.C. 580d note; Public Law 109-54) is amended by striking “2018” and inserting “2019”.

USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 423. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term “iron and steel” products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the “Administrator”) finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

MIDWAY ISLAND

SEC. 424. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to destroy any buildings or structures on Midway Island that have been recommended by the United States Navy for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (54 U.S.C. 302101).

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. 425. Section 13 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76r) is amended by

striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

“(a) MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SECURITY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 4(a)(1)(H), \$24,490,000 for fiscal year 2019.

“(b) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1), \$16,800,000 for fiscal year 2019.”.

LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

SEC. 426. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.

INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 427. (a) For an additional amount for “Environmental Protection Agency—Hazardous Substance Superfund”, \$43,000,000, of which \$38,000,000 shall be for the Superfund Remedial program and \$5,000,000 shall be for the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2018, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to \$43,000,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA.

(b) For an additional amount for “Environmental Protection Agency—State and Tribal Assistance Grants,” for environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, \$670,000,000 to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$300,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which \$300,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act;

(2) \$30,000,000 shall be for grants for small and disadvantaged communities authorized in section 2104 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114-322);

(3) \$25,000,000 shall be for grants for lead testing in school and child care program drinking water authorized in section 2107 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114-322);

(4) \$15,000,000 shall be for grants for reducing lead in drinking water authorized in section 2105 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114-322).

(c) For an additional amount for “Environmental Protection Agency—Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account”, \$53,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the cost of direct loans, for the cost of guaranteed loans, and for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, of which \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, may be used for such administrative expenses: *Provided*, That these additional funds are available to subsidize gross

obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, including capitalized interest, and total loan principal, including capitalized interest, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$6,100,000,000.

POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY

SEC. 428. To support the key role that forests in the United States can play in addressing the energy needs of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, consistent with their missions, jointly—

(1) ensure that Federal policy relating to forest bioenergy—

(A) is consistent across all Federal departments and agencies; and

(B) recognizes the full benefits of the use of forest biomass for energy, conservation, and responsible forest management; and

(2) establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass as an energy solution, including policies that—

(A) reflect the carbon-neutrality of forest bioenergy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source, provided the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use;

(B) encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain, including in—

(i) working forests;

(ii) harvesting operations;

(iii) forest improvement operations;

(iv) forest bioenergy production;

(v) wood products manufacturing; or

(vi) paper manufacturing;

(C) encourage forest management to improve forest health; and

(D) recognize State initiatives to produce and use forest biomass.

CLARIFICATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 429. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to require a permit for the discharge of dredged or fill material under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) for the activities identified in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 404(f)(1) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1344(f)(1)(A), (C)).

SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS

SEC. 430. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as “small, remote incinerator” units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.

RECREATION FEES

SEC. 431. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting “October 1, 2020” for “September 30, 2019”.

SEC. 432. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, or the Smithsonian Institution to acquire telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company, ZTE Corporation or a high-impact or moderate-impact information system, as defined for security categorization in the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, “Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems” unless the agency has—

(1) reviewed the supply chain risk for the information systems against criteria developed by NIST to inform acquisition decisions

for high-impact and moderate-impact information systems within the Federal Government;

(2) reviewed the supply chain risk from the presumptive awardee against available and relevant threat information provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other appropriate agencies; and

(3) in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other appropriate Federal entity, conducted an assessment of any risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage associated with the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People’s Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, or the Russian Federation.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire a high-impact or moderate impact information system reviewed and assessed under subsection (a) unless the head of the assessing entity described in subsection (a) has—

(1) developed, in consultation with NIST and supply chain risk management experts, a mitigation strategy for any identified risks;

(2) determined, in consultation with NIST and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that the acquisition of such system is in the vital national security interest of the United States; and

(3) reported that determination to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in a manner that identifies the system intended for acquisition and a detailed description of the mitigation strategies identified in (1), provided that such report may include a classified annex as necessary.

SEC. 433. Within available funds, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall issue a report on efforts by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials, which shall include—

(1) a description of direct removal efforts by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) a description of education provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency to other Federal agencies, local governments and communities, recipients of grants made by either entity, and the general public relating to the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials;

(3) a description of assistance received from other Federal agencies relating to the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials; and

(4) any best practices developed or provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to the removal of lead-based paint and other hazardous materials.

SEC. 434. (a) Within available funds for the National Forest System, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct an inventory and evaluation of certain land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Flatside Wilderness Adjacent Inventory Areas” and dated November 30, 2017, to determine the suitability of that land for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) The Chief of the Forest Service shall submit to the Committees on Agriculture,

Nutrition, and Forestry, Appropriations, and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the results of the inventory and evaluation required under subsection (a).

ADDRESSING PEDIATRIC CANCER RATES IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 435. (a) REPORT IDENTIFYING GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION OF TYPES OF PEDIATRIC CANCER.—Using funds appropriated under the heading “Toxic Substances and Environmental Health” for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a report that provides details on the geographic variation in pediatric cancer incidence in the United States, including—

(1) the types of pediatric cancer within each of the 10 States with the highest age-adjusted incidence rate of cancer among persons aged 20 years or younger;

(2) geographic concentrations of types and prevalence of pediatric cancers within each such State, in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines; and

(3) an update on current activities related to pediatric cancer, including with respect to carrying out section 399V-6 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-17).

(b) SUPPORT FOR STATES WITH HIGH INCIDENCE OF PEDIATRIC CANCER.—Using funds appropriated under the heading “Toxic Substances and Environmental Public Health” for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may conduct public outreach, in collaboration with State departments of health, particularly in the 10 States with the highest age-adjusted incidence rate of cancer among persons aged 20 years or younger, to improve awareness by residents, clinicians, and others, as appropriate, of possible contributing factors to pediatric cancer, including environmental exposures, in a manner that is complementary of, and does not conflict with, ongoing pediatric cancer-related activities supported by the Department of Health and Human Services.

(c) PRIVACY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that all information with respect to patients that is contained in the reports under this section is deidentified and protects personal privacy of such patients in accordance with applicable Federal and State privacy law.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

SEC. 436. The explanatory statement regarding division A of H.R. 21, printed in the Congressional Record on January 3, 2019, and submitted by the Chair of the Committee on Appropriations, shall have the same effect with respect to allocation of funds and implementation of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FURLOUGHED DURING A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

SEC. 437. (a) Employees furloughed as a result of any lapse in appropriations beginning on or about December 22, 2018 and ending on the date of enactment of this Act shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation, for the period of such lapse in appropriations, as soon as practicable after such lapse in appropriations ends.

(b) For purposes of this section, “employees” means any Federal employees whose salaries and expenses are provided in this Act.

(c) All obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations made and authority granted by this Act for the purposes of maintaining the essential level of activity to protect life and property and bringing about orderly termination of Government functions, and for purposes as otherwise authorized by law, are hereby ratified and approved if otherwise in accord with the provisions of this Act.

STATES, TERRITORIES, POSSESSIONS AND OTHER
FEDERAL GRANTEE IMPACTED BY A GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

SEC. 438. (a) If a State (or another Federal grantee) used State funds (or the grantee's non-Federal funds) to continue carrying out a Federal program or furloughed State employees (or the grantee's employees) whose compensation is advanced or reimbursed in whole or in part by the Federal Government—

(1) such furloughed employees shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation for such period;

(2) the State (or such other grantee) shall be reimbursed for expenses that would have been paid by the Federal Government during such period had appropriations been available, including the cost of compensating such furloughed employees, together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code; and

(3) the State (or such other grantee) may use funds available to the State (or the grantee) under such Federal program to reimburse such State (or the grantee), together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "State" and the term "grantee," including United States territories and possessions, shall have the meaning given such terms under the applicable Federal program under subsection (a). In addition, "to continue carrying out a Federal program" means the continued performance by a State or other Federal grantee, during the period of a lapse in appropriations, of a Federal program that the State or such other grantee had been carrying out prior to the period of the lapse in appropriations.

(c) The authority under this section applies with respect to any period in fiscal year 2019 (not limited to periods beginning or ending after the date of the enactment of this Act) during which there occurs a lapse in appropriations with respect to any department or agency of the Federal Government receiving funding in this Act which, but for such lapse in appropriations, would have paid, or made reimbursement relating to, any of the expenses referred to in this section with respect to the program involved. Payments and reimbursements under this authority shall be made only to the extent and in amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 266, the fiscal year 2019 Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

Today is the 21st day of the Trump shutdown, and the damage it inflicts on the families and communities across this country continues to grow.

More than 800,000 Federal workers are without pay, and today will be the first missed paycheck for those families. Many of our civil servants are working without pay, and telling them that they have to file for unemployment is outrageous and it is wrong.

Today, Democrats are offering this bill that provides critical funds to reopen the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, Indian Health Service, and other important agencies.

Our national parks, America's crown jewels, are under threat. This administration continues to allow visitors to enter as if everything is normal.

Our Park Service does not have the funding to ensure visitor safety, address the most basic standards of cleanliness, and protect park assets.

Joshua Tree National Park is experiencing significant damage because there are not enough rangers to stop off-road driving in the park. New tracks are being cut into the sensitive landscape, and many of Joshua's trees, the precious namesake of this park, have been destroyed.

Just this past week, the Department of the Interior announced an illegal plan to force parks to start redirecting funds from entry fees. Now, those fees are designated for capital improvement projects, and now they will be used to clean toilets.

There is no substitute for the park system's annual operation budget of \$2.5 billion. As I said, lasting damage is being done to our national parks, and their long-term upkeep is being compromised.

We must ensure public safety and protect our pristine spaces; and that is why I am calling on the National Park Service to close all parks until the government reopens.

Congress needs to pass this bill to fully fund and staff and protect our national parks. Passing this bill will allow the Forest Service to get back to work on critical activities, like hazardous fuel management. That work needs to happen now in order to prevent wildfires.

The Environmental Protection Agency's mission is to protect human health and the environment, but the Trump shutdown has furloughed more

than 13,000 employees, stopping inspections at drinking water systems, stopping inspections at hazardous waste management facilities, and stopping inspections at chemical facilities. This places the health of the American people and their communities in jeopardy.

The Trump shutdown is particularly threatening to the health and safety of our Native American brothers and sisters. Once again, we have failed to meet our treaty responsibilities to Tribal nations. Basic services like health clinics, Tribal justice services, and food assistance for seniors, are being put at risk for nearly 1.9 million Americans throughout Indian Country.

Approximately 54 percent of the Indian Health Service budget goes to Tribal organizations to run their own programs. During the Trump shutdown, critical programs in Indian Country run by Tribal organizations stop. This includes the Domestic Violence Prevention Initiative, the Indian Children's Program, the Suicide Prevention Program, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs.

Native American Lifelines is an example of a healthcare program that is under contract with the Indian Health Service. Clinics focus on care for the needy and the elderly, and I am outraged to report that, as of today, these remarks that I deliver, well, those clinics have been forced to close, and they will not be able to continue to coordinate care for their patients, like the 80-year-old woman who depends on Native American Lifelines to help her manage her type 2 diabetes.

It is time to reopen the government. The Interior bill before us was drafted by the Senate, passed overwhelmingly with a bipartisan vote of 92-6.

This bill also should be familiar to everyone as it was part of a six-bill package that passed overwhelmingly on the House floor with bipartisan votes last week. This bill provides \$35.9 billion, which is \$601 million over the fiscal year 2018-enacted bill. It maintains funding for nearly every agency at or above the fiscal year 2018-enacted level, including the Environmental Protection Agency.

It is important to note, however, this bill does not contain any new partisan riders.

Now, clearly, I would have written things differently, especially with regard to funding for Indian Country. However, this bill will immediately open up the Department of the Interior, the EPA, and other agencies, and give us a path forward to end the Trump shutdown.

Last year, Congress had the opportunity to pass the bill negotiated by the Conference Committee, but Republican leadership controlled the floor and they chose not to finish their work.

And then we thought there was an agreement to keep the government open while the issues of homeland security were being worked out. Senator MCCONNELL brought the continuing

resolution to the floor of the Senate and it passed unanimously. But Speaker Ryan, along with President Trump, decided to shut down the government, and Congress went home.

Now, nearly 800,000 employees are without a paycheck today, and Democrats are doing everything that we can to quickly pass a bipartisan bill to reopen the government. We need to finish last year's work so that we can move forward to serve the American people in 2019. So I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 266, the Democratic proposal for funding the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies for the remainder of fiscal year 2019.

This bill is almost entirely a Senate product. As such, it ignores the bipartisan priorities of the House and, perhaps even worse, it abdicates congressional responsibility under the Constitution to keep the executive branch in check.

Before I get into the details of the bill, however, I want to take a moment to congratulate my friend and colleague, BETTY MCCOLLUM, for her appointment as the new chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

She has been a tireless advocate for programs under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee, a firm but fair overseer of agency operations, a tough negotiator and, above all, a good friend. She will be an outstanding chair. I wish her well, and I look forward to working with her in both of our new capacities.

Madam Speaker, over the past year, Ms. MCCOLLUM and I worked in collaboration to write a bill representing the needs and priorities of the House. We held nine budget oversight hearings, including four hearings with nearly 80 Tribal leaders regarding programs that honor treaty rights promised to our Native American brothers and sisters.

We wrote a bill that accommodated, in some shape or form, roughly 93 percent of all House Member requests, regardless of party. On top of that, when the bill came to the House floor, 70 amendments were debated and 50 were adopted.

And when told to begin negotiating the House-passed bill last year, we defended it against competing priorities in the Senate. We came together on numerous topics to write report language directives that maintain a check on the executive branch.

I am extremely proud of our work. We are so close to a final product. We shouldn't be throwing it all away with the bill before us today, a bill that the Senate has already said it will not consider and the President will not sign.

Let me highlight just a few of the House priorities missing in this product which concern me the most, and which are likely to concern our colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

First and foremost, the bill leaves behind all congressional report language directives. These directives are critical for keeping the executive branch in check. These directives are also the conduit through which the concerns of our constituents back home are heard directly by agency officials at the highest levels.

All of our colleagues in the House who have worked with their constituents and worked with the Appropriations Committee over the past year to craft these directives understand the effort that went into them and the impact they have on people's lives back home. The bill before us today throws that away, all that important work.

We included language to protect the California WaterFix from frivolous lawsuits in order to move forward a water supply project that is critically important to my constituents. By taking up this Senate bill, I am prevented from even fighting for my constituents.

But this isn't about my priorities; this is about all of the bipartisan priorities of the House of Representatives that are flushed away by rubber-stamping the Senate bill.

The bill provides \$12 million less than last year's House-passed bill for the U.S. Geological Survey's natural hazards research and early warning system, the earthquake system, and \$21 million less for the Forest Service and Department of the Interior to clear dead and dying trees from our forests in order to prevent more catastrophic wildfires like the kind we experienced in my own State of California.

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These ounce-of-prevention programs save lives and save money. With so many fires, earthquakes, volcanoes, and other natural disasters in recent years, these programs should be a higher funding priority than they are in this bill.

Additionally, this bill provides \$77 million less than the House Republican bill for EPA's WIFIA, brownfields, and Superfund remedial programs. These programs provide regulatory relief, leverage Federal dollars, improve water infrastructure, and spur economic development.

Instead, this bill increases funding for EPA regulatory programs. In many parts of the country, particularly agricultural States, EPA regulations and additional red tape are a bipartisan concern.

Even popular EPA grant programs, like the diesel emission reduction grants, DERA, and targeted airshed grants, were significantly reduced in this bill.

The DERA and targeted airshed grants are essential to my home State of California, where air quality remains one of our biggest concerns. My

State and constituents rely on these grant programs to help improve air quality and public health by accelerating the replacement of older engines with new, cleaner engines.

For our National Park System, the bill before us today falls \$27 million short of the House-passed level for park operations and reducing the maintenance backlog. With park visitation on the rise, this is no time to cut corners on the budget.

This bill also lacks important reforms for implementation of the Endangered Species Act, and it lacks the funding needed to prevent the sage grouse from being listed. Failure to prevent a listing will hurt local economies in 11 Western States and undermine our Nation's energy security.

This bill is almost \$10 million below last year's House-passed bill in funding for historic preservation grants, including civil rights grants and grants to underserved communities.

The House felt so strongly about these programs that it added \$5 million in multiple amendments on the House floor last year. Why would we give up all that funding by acceding to the Senate?

Last, but certainly not least, this bill falls \$160 million short of last year's House-passed bill in funding treaty obligations to American Indians and Alaska Natives through the Department of the Interior and the Indian Health Service.

Earlier this week, USA Today was the latest news agency to run a front page article on the sad state of healthcare in Indian Country, which is funded mostly through the Indian Health Service in this bill. Funding for the Indian Health Service in this bill is \$135 million below last year's House-passed level.

For an Indian health system that already is rationing the kind of healthcare that most of us take for granted, every dollar makes a difference in the quality of life of one of our fellow Americans whose ancestors paid in advance with their lives and their land to guarantee that the Federal Government would care for the health of their descendants. Properly funding this obligation is not optional.

The House heard from nearly 80 tribal leaders in hearings last year about the importance of funding these programs. Let's not turn our backs on them now, acceding to the Senate position.

Madam Speaker, for these reasons and others, I am strongly opposed to this bill, H.R. 266, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand up for their constituents' priorities and oppose the bill as well.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I couldn't agree more with my colleague and the former chair. When we were developing the bill, we had a much superior product as we came out of conference committee.

But it is time to move forward. Speaker Ryan did not bring that to the floor. We must move forward and begin our work, our important work, on 2020.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the chairwoman of the full Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, the Trump shutdown is now in its 21st day. It is outrageous that more than 800,000 Federal employees are going without pay, many of them while they are still working, and the American people are being denied vital services, all because of President Trump's demands for a wasteful border wall.

The bill before us today would reopen the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of the Interior, and other critical agencies, such as the Indian Health Service and the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

The Trump shutdown has suspended cleanups of hazardous materials and delayed lifesaving rulemaking to keep toxic chemicals like methylene chloride out of American homes.

The Trump shutdown threatens the enduring natural beauty and conservation efforts of our national parks as trash piles up and the safety of visitors is in question.

Public health and safety should not be political bargaining chips.

House Democrats have passed bills to open the government, but the President and the Senate Republicans continue to obstruct and delay instead of working with us to get the people's business done.

The solution to this crisis is simple: pass the bills where we can agree and extend funding for Homeland Security for a month to allow time for negotiation on border security and immigration policy.

Madam Speaker, I hope that my colleagues across the Capitol come to their senses and stop this ridiculous Trump shutdown.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 266.

Unfortunately, moving this bill across the House floor will not resolve the partial government shutdown, as the President has said he will not sign this bill into law.

It is the job and responsibility of Congress to appropriate funds. We must come together to find a solution that will reopen the government and fund border security. We need a compromise that represents the will of both Chambers and the American people.

By considering the Senate-passed version of the appropriations bill, we are eliminating House Members' involvement in the process. This bill in particular ignores 93 percent of all House Member requests that were included in our bill, including the 50

amendments that were adopted on the floor.

This appropriations bill for the Interior Department fails to include the \$12 million that House Members provided to U.S. Geological Survey programs, like the earthquake early warning system that saves lives.

It also reduces the amount of funds available to clear dead and dying trees from forests, to help prevent the kind of devastating wildfires we saw this year, by \$21 million.

We have heard a lot about the National Park Service during this shutdown. This bill reduces funding for our national parks by \$27 million.

These are just a few of the priorities of the House that are not included in this bill before us today.

Madam Speaker, Republicans stand ready and willing to negotiate with our friends on the other side of the aisle on legislation that includes priorities of both parties and both Chambers. That is how this legislative body and our system of government are designed to work.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from California, Mr. CALVERT, for his efforts today and over the last several months to ensure that the House's voice is heard in this debate.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, let me thank Chairwoman MCCOLLUM for her leadership on this issue as we try to get the government open.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2019 Interior appropriations bill, which provides \$35 billion to partially reopen the government.

Now, this bill would also reopen our beautiful national parks and the Smithsonian museums. The situation in our parks right now, it is just not acceptable. Sixteen thousand Park Service employees are not working. Let me repeat that: 16,000 employees. The National Park Service is losing \$400,000 a day from this shutdown, while uncollected garbage is piling up.

Madam Speaker, this is horrible. It is ridiculous.

We need this bill to reopen our parks, our museums, and our visitors' centers right away, and we need to pass this bill to keep visitors safe and end the furlough of law enforcement personnel in our national parks.

Madam Speaker, these closings are impacting every district in our Nation. Near my own district, for example, in the beautiful bay area, Muir Woods had to close this week.

In addition to wreaking havoc on Federal workers' lives, their families, their children, and their livelihoods, this Trump shutdown is also having an effect on tourism and the economy.

So I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill and "yes" to reopening the government. The public de-

serves this. The Federal workers deserve this. Contractors deserve this. The parks and our museums should be open for visitors to visit, and we need to get this government working again.

Madam Speaker, I thank, again, Chairwoman BETTY MCCOLLUM for yielding me time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT).

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member CALVERT for yielding and for his leadership on this bill that we passed back in December.

Unfortunately, as you know, I am rising. Madam Speaker, in opposition of H.R. 266.

What we have before us today, however, is yet another Democrat appropriations bill that fails to reflect the House priorities. This time, it ignores 93 percent of all the House Member requests that were included in the House bill and in the report.

I would like to point out just a few of the many House Member priorities that were addressed in the House Republican Interior and environment bill that are not addressed in this current bill.

Compared to the House Republican bill, this bill reduces funding for hazardous fuel reduction projects by \$21 million. It also reduces funding for operation and maintenance of the National Park System by \$27 million. It does not include any of the Endangered Species Act reforms, which are absolutely necessary for the law to work in a practical way.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, rather than spending our time debating Senate-passed legislation, which fails to reflect any House priorities, I ask that the Democrats come to the negotiating table so we can secure our border, so we can keep America safe, and so we can resolve this partial shutdown that we are now entering on its 21st day.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, the time to pass the 2019 bill was December of last year. We need to move forward. My priority is to get the government open, to get it back working for the American people, and to have the Federal employees who are working so hard and those who are forced to be home to have a paycheck.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), who is the chair-designee of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support this appropriations bill, which provides funding for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies.

This bill would provide vital funding for water infrastructure, State drinking water systems, national parks, and

Everglades restoration projects. Yet we have been locked in a nonsensical shutdown because President Trump continues to insist on his ineffective and offensive border wall scheme.

While the President throws a tantrum, people are suffering and our environment is suffering.

Many of us have seen the pictures of the piles of garbage. Our environment cannot withstand this onslaught. They are overflowing in many of our national parks.

Our national parks are the crown jewels of our Nation's natural heritage. In 2017, the National Park System drew more than 330 million visits, including more than 10 million in my home State of Florida.

These visits are not just from Americans, but also from people all around the world who came to see the natural wonders America has to offer.

In 2017, national parks contributed \$35.8 billion to the Nation's economy and \$613 million to Florida's economy, and they supported 306,000 jobs nationwide. Yet, today, many are closed or short-staffed, and a diminished law enforcement presence puts the well-being of visitors and wildlife at risk.

This is not the only major consequence of President Trump's and congressional Republicans' efforts to block funding for the shuttered agencies that would be restored by this legislation.

EPA has stopped making inspections of drinking water systems, hazardous waste management sites, and chemical facilities. During the last long shutdown in 2013, EPA stopped inspecting more than 1,200 sites of environmental importance and concern.

Now more than ever, we need the EPA to provide rigorous guidance and support for State drinking water agencies.

□ 0945

No one knows this more than the residents of Flint, Michigan, whose water is still not safe to drink. And closer to my home, Floridians in Ocala face the contamination of their water by harmful fire retardants used at the nearby fire college. Halting inspections leaves communities like these more vulnerable. These cuts can truly impact the people we are elected to serve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill so that the Senate can once again pass it and the government can be reopened.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the former chairman of the committee.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, my good friend, for yielding and for the job that he has done as chairman of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee in the past.

Let me begin by saying that we all want the government to reopen—all on this side, all on that side. We don't agree with this shutdown. I also want strong border security, and I know you

all want strong border security. We disagree about how to get there.

These can both be accomplished with a little word called "compromise." I heard everybody throw around that word quite a bit and then go back to their hardened positions and forget what a compromise is. So I looked it up in the dictionary, because I thought maybe I was mistaken about what a compromise is.

The dictionary says it is "a settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an agreement reached by adjustment of conflicting or opposing claims, principles, et cetera, by reciprocal modification of demands."

We can't call for a compromise and then go back to our hardened positions and say: "I want everything I want, and you get nothing you want."

This bill is not a compromise. If you would bring up the compromised conference bills between the House and the Senate, you would have my support, but that is not what this is. This is the Senate bill.

We have a conference bill between the House and the Senate that was prepared to be brought to the floor last year and never made it. Bring up that conference report.

Unfortunately, by adopting just the Senate bill, we might not even have a House Chamber. Why have a House Chamber if all we are going to do is adopt whatever the Senate decides to do?

This bill, as has been mentioned, reduces funding by \$160 million from the House bill for Indian Country, and has a:

\$21 million reduction from the House bill for hazardous fuels reduction that prevents catastrophic wildfires;

\$23 million reduction from the House bill in sage-grouse funding, which is vital to keeping the species off of the endangered species list;

\$27 million reduction from the House bill for national parks funding, which is needed to solve the maintenance backlog; and

\$12 million reduction from the House bill for the Water Infrastructure Finance Act, which is critical to financing community water projects, given the enormous backlog that exists for our water system.

The bill also leaves out vital report language directives from the House bill that were carefully crafted to represent House Members' priorities, both Republican and Democratic priorities. They are being totally ignored with this legislation.

In the end, we all know that this isn't going anywhere. This is just a game. And I have got to tell you, Mr. Speaker, I am tired; I am tired of the finger-pointing, the name-calling, and the games we are playing.

I know that on the Democratic side of the aisle you are getting phone calls by the hundreds, if not thousands, from your constituents who say: Don't give in to Trump; don't give in to any border security wall or fencing or whatever.

We are getting the same phone calls on our side, who say: Don't you vote for anything that doesn't have Trump's border wall in it.

The uncomfortable thing is that, occasionally, as elected Representatives, we are called upon to lead, regardless of the consequences; and I have to say, we have all failed, all of us, and for that, I am very, very sorry.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I have a rhetorical question, and that would be: If we had been able to bring the continuing resolution to the floor, if we would have been able to get the President to sign it, would that have given us the breathing space to bring back the conference committee reports and would the President have signed it? I have not heard the President offer that as a solution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE), a member of the Appropriations Committee, who proudly serves on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I thank our future chair for yielding me the time. I appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege to sit on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, where we fund agencies and departments that are important not only nationwide, but especially in my home State of Maine. So it is particularly heartbreaking to be here today urging my colleagues to reopen these agencies as we open a 21st day of an unnecessary government shutdown.

Today marks the first day that many Federal Government employees will go without a paycheck. There are over 1,100 Federal workers and their families in Maine alone. These include families at Maine's Acadia National Park and the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, the USGS research centers and the air and water program officers at the EPA. This shutdown has made life extremely difficult for these workers and these families, and it has halted the critical duties that they perform.

This bill funds vital programs that we use every day to protect our resources, to learn about the environment, and to connect Americans to our national treasures.

So far, the administration has used accounting gimmicks to give the appearance that these parks and agencies remain open, but you can't hide the real consequences of this shutdown. For example, at our national parks, there have been reports of habitat destruction, injuries, and even deaths since the beginning of the shutdown.

We don't need gimmicks. We need to reopen the government. Despite the President's refusal to do his job, I am proud that we are doing ours in Congress by moving these appropriations bills forward to reopen the government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the American taxpayer, to support Federal workers and

their families, and to support the vital environmental programs that are funded in this bill. Please vote “yes” on H.R. 266 and end the shutdown.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), my friend.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend not only for yielding, but for his distinguished 4 years as the chairman of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee. I want to congratulate my good friend, the former ranking member and now the new chairman of the House Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee as well. They worked very well together over the last several years. I know they will continue to work well together, and I know that we will continue to do good work on that committee.

Mr. Speaker, to quote the great baseball player and American philosopher, Yogi Berra: “It’s déjà vu all over again.”

We considered this bill last week. The Senate told us at the time that if we sent it to them, they weren’t going to take it up; and the President said, by the way: I am not going to sign it.

So what are we doing this week? We are sending the exact same bill. The Senate has told us the exact same thing, and the President has told us the exact same thing.

If anybody thinks this is accomplishing anything, it is not. Quite frankly, we should be embarrassed as Members of the House of Representatives to bring this bill to the floor.

There is not a single speaker in this Chamber today who had a single thing to do with anything in this bill—no appropriator, nobody—totally a Senate product. So every speaker who gets up and talks about how important this is, literally, had nothing to do with writing it. As a matter of fact, in many cases, they had to give up things that they succeeded in getting into the House bill, both Democrats and Republicans.

I think, frankly, candidly, honestly, any of us would admit the House bill and the conference product that was finished is a much better bill than this. If we are going to bring something to the floor where we disagree, why don’t we at least bring something we are proud to bring here.

Nobody should be proud to bring a bill that actually cuts what the House did in Indian healthcare by \$135 million.

Nobody should be proud to bring a bill to the floor that cuts \$26 billion out of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which we all agreed on, collectively, and were concessions, frankly, that we were going to win in the course of a conference.

So the bill is an embarrassment, and the outcome is going to be predictable. The Senate is not going to pick it up. The President would not sign it if it were sent to him.

So we have wasted an entire week. We have wasted the week because our

friends can’t sit down and split the difference, which, by the way, the President offered us in December. He asked for \$5 billion. He told the negotiators: I will take \$2.5 billion.

Splitting the difference is usually a definition of compromise. Instead, we hurtled on into a government shutdown that nobody in this Chamber wanted, but we have a standoff at the top level.

I don’t think anybody particularly looks good in this: the President, the Senate, and certainly not the House. I would hope after we go through this charade—and it is a total charade—that we get back to work. If we are going to present something here, let’s at least present something we are proud of and that we actually participated in writing.

Again, this will end another sad week in this Chamber. I urge the majority to get to work. Produce something that a Senate that is of the other party will pass and that a President will sign. If you don’t, you are not governing.

To just be immovable and then point fingers as if other people are responsible, people who actually offered you a compromise to split the difference in December that would have avoided the entire shutdown, I think the responsibility is pretty clear as to who brought the government to a close, and that is our friends’ failure to sit down and negotiate seriously with the United States Senate and with the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I will oppose this measure and certainly will look forward to voting against it in the hope that we will eventually get back to the product that we wrote and produced and would actually serve the American people better than this piece of legislation.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, as I asked a rhetorical question earlier: If the President would say, “I am going to do a short CR; I will sign it; we are going to let the conference committee refile their bills for 2019 to open up the rest of the government, get the people back to work, and get the paychecks back into those families’ hands; and while we are doing that, we will negotiate the Homeland Security bill,” I would be all for that, but I have not heard that come from the President of the United States.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I bring a bill to bring paychecks back to people who don’t deserve to be pawns in this government shutdown.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the Democratic Majority Leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I think this is my first time in a long time of having a magic 1 minute, so I have some things to say.

I was on the Appropriations Committee for 23 years. I came here in 1981. Between 1981 and 1995, we had 10 shutdowns. Those 10 shutdowns averaged 1.9 days a shutdown. The longest one was 3 days. They were because of differences, not because of a strategy.

In 1995, Newt Gingrich adopted shutting down government as a strategy, as a taking hostage not only of Federal employees, but taking hostage of the American Government and taking hostage of everyone who is served on a daily basis by the Federal Government. The reason I know it is a strategy is because it has happened a number of times.

The next one, long-term, was in 2013, when TED CRUZ, a United States Senator, came over here and talked to a number of Members and said: Unless the President will repeal the Affordable Care Act, we are not going to fund the government. In other words, unless the President didn’t take healthcare away from Americans, the Republicans would take government services away from Americans and hold hostage the Government of the United States.

And now, just a few years later, ladies and gentlemen, the Republicans have again taken hostage not only 800,000 people who work for the Federal Government, expecting them to work for no pay to protect our borders, to protect our seas, to protect our food, and so they have taken hostage the Government of the United States one more time.

So we have a crisis, but the crisis is not at the border. There is a challenge at the border, and we need to make our border secure. We are for that.

□ 1000

The proposal the President made in a campaign speech which got a lot of roars all the times he gave it was: We need a wall, a big wall, a wall along the whole border, a wall that the Mexican Government will pay for. It was total campaign rhetoric and demagoguery. It was not a policy.

And I agree with my friend from Idaho. Mr. SIMPSON is the former speaker of the Idaho House. The far right in his party ran a candidate against him a few elections ago and they got beaten badly. Thank heavens for that; thanks to the judgment of voters in Idaho.

I agree with my friend, TOM COLE, in part. But if he were here—unfortunately, he has left the floor—but I would say to TOM COLE: Mr. COLE, as you ended the Congress with your side in charge, you rejected a bill from the United States Senate, passed with unanimous consent, that would have opened up all of government.

And you rejected that bill because the President told you to put \$5.6 billion in the bill, which you knew—and I am sorry, TOM COLE is not on the floor because he says, you know, this bill is not going to pass—which you knew would not pass the United States Senate, but you sent it anyway. Why? Because the President of the United States told you to do so.

Let me remind all of us that we are a coequal branch of government. We are the Article I branch of government. We are the policymakers of government, not to sit as stooges and be told

by the President of the United States: If you don't do what I want, what I tell you to do, I won't sign the bill.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday night, the President went on television and tried to argue that the American people should continue to endure a painful government shutdown until Democrats give in on funding for a border wall that has bipartisan opposition. Democrats and Republicans alike—not all—oppose this \$5.7 billion waste of money on a physical wall along the border.

Representative WILL HURD—now, who is WILL HURD? He is a Republican Member of the Congress of the United States. He is a Member of the Congress of the United States from Texas. He represents a district which has more border than any other district in America. What does he say?

Building a wall is the most expensive and least effective way to secure the border.

But the President of the United States says: You don't do that, I am not playing. And because he is not playing, none of you are playing.

I say to my Republican friends: How sad. You were not elected by your constituents to do what Donald Trump tells you to do. You were elected by your constituents to do what is best for them and their country.

Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, a friend of the President, a Republican, and a Senator from South Carolina said this:

The border wall is probably not a smart investment.

But the President has told LINDSEY GRAHAM: You are not for my wall, I am not for your bill, and I won't sign it. And I am going to shut down government.

One person is responsible for shutting down government. Donald Trump. Most of the people he shut down and is not paying, they don't have a dad they can go to and say: Give me some money, dad. Maybe he doesn't know that experience.

Opposing a new barrier, Acting White House Chief of Staff Mick Mulvaney—listen to me, my Republican friends—said in 2015:

You go under. You go around. You go through. What they need is more manpower, more technology, and more willingness to enforce the law as it exists today.

He said that in 2015. Not a wall. More manpower, more technology, more willingness. That is essentially what WILL HURD said.

Senator RON JOHNSON, one of the most conservative Senators in the United States Senate said he always thought that the President's wall was a "metaphor."

Now, if it is a metaphor for security, we are in, because we Democrats want a border that is secure; that does not allow people who are not authorized to come into the United States. We want to be sure that the people, the criminals that bring drugs into the United States are caught and prevented from doing so, and that people who traffic in human lives are caught and stopped. We are for that.

When the President was at the border he said that Democrats don't care about crime. They don't care about human trafficking. That is baloney. It is a lie. It is unworthy of a President of the United States to make such an assertion.

Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas said:

I don't think we are just going to be able to solve border security with a physical barrier, because people can come under, around it, and through it.

That is why so many Republicans said the wall is not the answer. Ranking Member MICHAEL MCCAUL—now he is the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I tell my Republican friends, Mr. Speaker—but he was chairman of the Homeland Security Committee when he said this:

A 30-foot concrete wall is a very expensive proposition and there are a lot of other things we can be doing technology-wise to make it a smarter border that is more effective and more cost efficient.

So don't accuse the Democrats because they are against the wall of being against border security. Your Republican leaders don't believe that, so they ought to stop saying it.

They are among the Republicans and Democrats who believe we need a smarter, more comprehensive strategy to improve border security; not just building a physical wall with taxpayer money.

President Trump said over, and over, and over, and over, and over again that Mexico was going to pay for this wall. God knows how any American voters believed that. Now, of course, not surprisingly, he admits that is not going to happen.

So let's discuss border security, which is important to Democrats and Republicans alike. Let's sit down and figure out how best to do it. That is a debate on policy.

But, by the way, my Republican colleagues did not bring the homeland security and the border security issue to the floor until December 20, 11½ months after they took control—or they were in control, because it was the last of the session. So they waited 11 months and 20 days to bring this critical issue to the floor. My, my, my.

Now they shut down the government if we don't do it their way. This is a debate on policy, not politics. That is why I quoted so many Republicans. There is no reason to maintain a dangerous and costly government shutdown while that debate occurs.

Let's end this shutdown right now and turn to the real discussion about border security without holding hostage America's workers, their families, and the people they serve, all of our constituents. Let's have a vote in the Senate which I believe would reopen government.

Leader MCCONNELL has a responsibility to do so. Leader MCCONNELL has a responsibility to the Senate and to his oath of office to the Constitution and to the country. He swore no oath to President Trump. None of us swear

an oath to the President of the United States. We swear an oath to the Constitution, to preserve and protect and serve our people.

On August 24, 2014, Senator MCCONNELL said this: "I am the guy that gets us out of shutdowns. 'Shutdowns,' he said—this is Senator MCCONNELL—"is a failed policy."

That is what Mr. SIMPSON said. That is what Mr. COLE, I know, believes. I have talked to him about it. I hope every Member here believes that. So my plea is to stop pursuing it as a strategy.

Remember, 10 shutdowns averaged 1.9 days. Your shutdowns, 21 days, 16 days, and now we are going to have the longest shutdown in history, because you have taken captive the Government of the United States. How sad that it is us who are the enemy of the Government of the United States.

Senator MCCONNELL, I hope, will bring bills to the floor to open up the government as he did in December when he sent a bill here and you would not take it up, my Republican friends, when you were in charge. You were the leaders. You rejected that bill that would have funded government, kept government open, kept serving the American people. But, no, you took a hostage, and the government is shut down.

The Democratic-led Congress is doing its part. The first day we came here, we passed a bill that was exactly like the Senate's bill. So one could assume that the bill they had passed, when they got it back, would, in fact, pass. And the homeland security we did for a short time so we could continue negotiations in a positive way without having hostages being taken.

Last week, we passed a package of funding bills for fiscal year 2019, a continuing resolution for the Department of Homeland Security, in order to reopen government and end the Trump shutdown. The Trump shutdown. The Trump shutdown.

If Trump said to Senator MCCONNELL: Yes, I will sign the bill; the bills would be passed by the United States Senate. No one disputes that.

If Trump said to the House Members here, Mr. Speaker, that he would sign, they would pass the bill. Trump articulated at the White House that he would not open government until we agreed to do what he wanted to do. That is not democracy. That is despotism.

Because Leader MCCONNELL was refusing to bring up our package of appropriation bills, the very same bills written by the Republican Senate, as has so often been said—and I would prefer that they were bipartisan bills—we are now sending him each of the bills individually.

On Wednesday, we passed a bill that would, among other things, reopen the IRS so taxpayers can get their refunds. They paid in more than they owed and they ought to get it back and they

ought to get it back in a timely fashion. But the folks who process the refunds are not being allowed to come to work.

Yesterday, we passed the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act which will continue nutrition assistance for those facing hunger, and reopen programs helping farmers in rural America. Many of you represent rural farmers, and they are relying on payments from the Department of Agriculture to sustain them, and they are not getting them.

Yesterday, we also passed the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act to restore safety to air travel and keep low-income Americans from losing rental housing assistance. I don't think there is any Republican that wants to see people out on the street because they couldn't make their rent because they didn't get their payment from the Federal Government.

Today, we are bringing this Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill to the floor to reopen America's National Parks and restore services to Native Americans and Tribal communities.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) for the leadership that she has shown and the work that she has pursued to bring this bill to the floor. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote on the merits of this bill, and I hope that many Republicans will join us.

If Members are for reopening government, vote "yes." If you vote "no," you are for continuing this Trump shutdown.

I hope Leader MCCONNELL listens to his Senators. Senator SUSAN COLLINS said this on the House-passed bills last Thursday.

It would be great to have them signed into law because there is not great controversy over them and at least we would be getting those workers back to work.

□ 1015

Senator CORY GARDNER, Republican from Colorado, added: "We should continue to do our jobs and get the government open."

I agree, Mr. Speaker.

Hopefully, when we vote today, we will have in mind the 800,000 people who are not getting paid, half of whom are working. Hopefully, we will have in mind all those who are looking for a tax return, all those who are looking for a supplemental nutrition payment so they can put food on their tables, all those who are looking to make sure they can settle on their house because FHA is operating, and all those who need a visa extension or something of that nature.

Hopefully, we will be thinking of them, not just the small-bore politics of: If you don't do what I say, I won't play.

Vote for this bill. Send it to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I say to Senator MCCONNELL to put it on the floor, pass it, and send it to President Trump.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LUJÁN). Members are reminded to avoid engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to point out that leaders in the Border Patrol want a barrier as a part of securing the border. Most people the majority leader mentioned are also in favor of a barrier as part of securing the border, as that is something that acts like, using a football metaphor, an offensive line. It slows people down in order for technology and people at that point to pick up people who are coming into this country illegally with drugs or otherwise illegal activity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight some of my concerns with H.R. 266.

As a Representative from the great State of Ohio, I know full well how important it is to provide programs that ensure we are protecting our natural resources and preserving them for future generations.

One of the greatest natural resources and economic powerhouses we have in the United States and for the world, for that matter, is the Great Lakes system, which my district is lucky enough to have a portion of. The lakes provide more than 35 million people with drinking water. They support more than 3,500 species of plants and animals. Studies have shown that 1.5 million jobs are directly connected to these five lakes, generating \$62 billion in wages. That is why I have fought so long and so hard for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

As Members of this House, we have a responsibility to properly represent the people who sent us here to fight for their priorities and needs. Unfortunately, this bill falls far short of fulfilling that responsibility. The fact is, there is bipartisan, bicameral report language that would not go into effect if the bill before us were signed into law.

It leaves out important language to reduce the growth of harmful algal blooms, which have been recorded in every State and have become a concern nationwide. In fact, in 2014, a harmful algal bloom in Lake Erie affected the drinking water for more than 500,000 people in Toledo, Ohio.

The bill also leaves out language encouraging the EPA to fund research grants that help promote scientific progress toward preventing and controlling harmful algal blooms. It doesn't include language to help both rural and urban communities control nutrients in their watersheds. It doesn't include language about working to understand the risks of exposure

to toxins that result from harmful algal blooms. These toxins can come through our drinking water and can be extremely harmful to humans.

In the end, this bill does not include the priorities that many Members fought for to help their constituents. It does not include language that supports programs that impact Ohio, as well as many other States across the country. I cannot in good faith support legislation that does not treat our Great Lakes as the national treasure they are or invest in them to the fullest extent.

Mr. Speaker, please stand with me today in sending a message to protect our Great Lakes. I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill in its current form. We can do much better than this. We, as Members of the House, must not abdicate our responsibility to craft these spending bills in the best interest of our constituents.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I also hail from one of the Great Lakes States. The funding in the Senate bill and the House bill for the Great Lakes was identical. So at least in this portion of the funding, it was equal for both the House and the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN), who is a member of the House Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I rise today in support of this bill to reopen our national parks and end the Trump shutdown.

Over the last 3 weeks, the conditions in our national parks have reached unacceptable and unsafe levels as park employees are furloughed without pay and forced to keep quiet about the ongoing damage.

Here is what some of it looks like: dirty diapers, coffee cups, and burrito wrappers. That is just the start of what Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER and I saw this past weekend as we joined volunteers for a trash cleanup at the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which we both represent. It took only a few minutes for us to fill two 32-gallon trash cans with waste.

We may soon have enough trash building up in our national parks to build a wall.

Is that the idea, Mr. Trump? Is that the backup plan, to have our parks, park visitors, and our professional park staff pay for the wall you said Mexico would pay for?

Mr. Speaker, the damage from the Trump shutdown does not end there. I have more than 25 federally recognized Tribes in my district. Each of those communities faces serious financial insecurity as a result of this shutdown. I refuse to stand by as Indian Country suffers, as our national parks suffer, and as millions of Americans suffer, so that Donald Trump can pretend he is building a medieval border wall.

We need the House and Senate to pass the Interior appropriations bill. We need the President to sign it to prevent further degradation of our public

lands and protect the health and safety of Tribal communities.

This government does not belong to Donald Trump. It belongs to the American people. It is time to reopen the government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Utah (Mr. STEWART).

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by stating the obvious, if I could, when my Democratic colleagues call this bill a compromise.

This bill is a lot of things, but a compromise it is not. It takes away everything we have done for the last year—everything we have done for the last year—and, poof, it is gone. It throws it away.

There is an old saying in the House: It is not the opposing party that is the enemy; it is the Senate.

This is a great illustration of this. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, it pains me that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have effectively removed my constituents from this process by just accepting the Senate bill. Every Member of the House and our constituents have been silenced in this. We are not represented at all.

Not only has the Democratic majority ignored this body's role in creating this budget, they are throwing away hundreds of hours of hearings, of mark-ups, and of floor time, again, as we are fighting for our constituents. We passed a bill. The House has done our work. Let me say it again: The House has done our work.

If this was a serious effort by our friends on the other side to open the government, then they would pass our House bill again. Then it would go to the Senate, and we would reconcile those two bills.

Let's consider some of the things that have been thrown away, poof, magically gone in a puff of smoke: money for fighting wildfires; money for our Indian brothers and sisters, including for hospital staffing; money for road maintenance, so that children can go to school; and money for our national parks for deferred maintenance. The list goes on and on.

I ran for Congress because I wanted to represent my district. This bill is my district; 70 percent of my district is owned by the Federal Government.

How can I just sit by and say that my constituents will have no voice in this bill or in this appropriations process at all?

Finally, my friends on the other side know these bills don't stand a chance of actually becoming law. They know that. The Senate won't take these up. The President has said he won't sign it.

Mr. Speaker, if you want to talk compromise, then let's actually try to do that. Let us take where we are and let us take where the Senate is and try

to bring them together. That, Mr. Speaker, is compromise.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say, once again, I am sorely disappointed that, before the end of December and before the new Congress came into being, some of the suggestions here were to move forward with conference committee reports, to bring them to the floor, to work with the President. Now that we have the new Congress sworn in, for the President to say: You get those conference committee reports going. We will do a continuing resolution to keep government open. We will negotiate the Homeland Security bill off to the side—but there is silence. There is no commitment. Quite frankly, I don't know if the President would change his mind again, if he did agree to that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee and serves on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill, which will restore funding for the Department of the Interior, for the Forest Service, and for the Environmental Protection Agency, because it is simply wrong for Federal workers to be held hostage. It is wrong for people who depend on these agencies to be held hostage as a negotiating tactic on a completely unrelated policy issue.

The region I represent has more than 600,000 acres of Federal forests. It is the home to Olympic National Park, one of the crown jewels of the National Park System. And it overlooks the iconic Puget Sound. So I am speaking today on behalf of the hundreds of Federal workers who protect and manage these natural resources, from park rangers to timber sale specialists to water quality monitors, who have gone unpaid for almost 3 weeks.

But this isn't just about those Federal workers who have lost their pay. I am also here to speak on behalf of the communities that depend on these Federal resources, gateway communities like my hometown where I grew up, Port Angeles, Washington, where the economy depends on park visitors who come in and eat at local restaurants, stay in local hotels, and gas up their cars; remote towns like Forks that count on the Forest Service to maintain roads; Tribal communities like Taholah that rely on resources from the Indian Health Service to support their local health clinic; and cities like Tacoma that trust the Environmental Protection Agency to protect the quality of their air and their water.

Congress should end this shutdown now so that Federal workers can receive the pay that they have earned for serving us and so that our communities can again count on the government to provide taxpayers with the services that they fund, services that belong to everyone in this country.

This bill is a responsible way forward. It has already passed the Senate with the support of 92 Senators, including Majority Leader MCCONNELL. Congress should not wait another day to pass this bill and reopen these agencies, so I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I point out to my friend from the State of Washington that the earthquake warning system that we both worked on is below the House number by \$9.4 million. So that is unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding and for his hard work in putting together an appropriations product of the House, which is a far cry from what this bill is. It is not a product of the House. It is more like something you would get from the bill of the month club. It has none of the House priorities that have been debated here.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to think about the number 85. Eighty-five people perished in the Camp fire last year in California. The blaze destroyed an entire community, burned 14,000 homes, and left hundreds of other Americans injured or homeless. Adding to that, the Camp fire was just one of thousands of blazes that burned 9 million acres across the country last year.

Let's face the facts. More and more Americans are living closer to our Nation's forests. These forests are becoming sicker, drier, and overstocked with flammable materials. When the temperatures rise and the arid winds blow, we have seen firsthand how these unhealthy forests become objects of mass destruction.

The U.S. Forest Service now estimates that there are at least 43 million homes in the wildland-urban interface. That is the part of our country where forests and communities intersect. This is a major increase from the 31 million homes that were located there less than 20 years ago.

Meanwhile, millions of acres of public land are at a high or severe risk of wildfire. Like Paradise, California, some of these acres directly threaten the communities and the Americans who live nearby.

Mr. Speaker, the notion that Congress would lower the level of hazardous fuels reduction in the wake of all this is outrageous. At a base level, the government must protect its citizens, and hazardous fuels reduction is designed to remove the tinder that fuels these deadly blazes. However, this version of the Interior appropriations bill drops \$21 million out of the hazardous fuels reduction account.

Mr. Speaker, we should be investing more on hazardous fuels reduction and sound forest management, not less. Forest management is the essential component in protecting Americans who live next to our Nation's forests,

again, forests that are getting drier and deadlier with each passing year.

Further hazardous fuels reduction leads to all sorts of environmental and economic benefits. In addition to protecting American lives, proper forest management leads to cleaner water, more rural jobs, and less carbon in the atmosphere.

□ 1030

I am all for fiscal soundness, but, Mr. Speaker, cutting the hazardous fuels money is illogical. It is like saying we prefer a pound of cure over an ounce of prevention. While we may save money up front, the American people are going to have to pay more over the long term as taxpayers foot the bill to put out these blazes and property owners have their homes and assets incinerated.

In closing, we should be investing in protecting lives and property and being good stewards of our environment. Lowering the hazardous reduction fuels account accomplishes the exact opposite, failing the thousands of Americans who live in and around our forests.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman and I would both be concerned. I quote from one of President Trump's tweets: "Billions of dollars are sent to the State of California for forest fires that, with proper forest management, would never happen. Unless they get their act together, which is unlikely, I have ordered FEMA to send no more money. It is a disgraceful situation in lives and money."

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to note that the bill that we will pass today, hopefully shortly, will provide \$1.76 million more than House Republicans passed last year for the Department of the Interior wildland fire management and \$26 million more for the U.S. Forest Service for wildland fire management.

Mr. Speaker, I think we should all grieve for loss of life and loss of property for those who have been impacted by our wildland fires.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), the chair of the House Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my voice of support for the Interior appropriations bill to fund the government.

Trump's ongoing government shutdown has damaged our economy, our national parks, and our public lands. This damage that we see is not an inevitable outcome; this is directly Republican-inflicted damage.

Trump and his enablers seem happy to let this shutdown slow our economy, hurt Indian Country, and put our national parks and public lands at risk indefinitely.

It shouldn't be hard for our Republican colleagues to choose between funding normal government operations

or continuing to make people suffer for the Trump ego and obsession.

This bill is nearly identical to the legislation that already passed the Senate 92-6. It reopens vital agencies and returns our national parks to normal business. This means we can clean up the trash and repair the damage that has been done through this shutdown.

Opposing this bill encourages Trump to keep holding Americans hostage to his delusional demands.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GRIJALVA. I gladly yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. As you know, Mr. Chairman, I feel as strongly as you do about the health and protection of our public lands. In your view, as chairman of the committee that oversees the Interior Department, is the administration protecting the quality of our public lands during this shutdown?

Mr. GRIJALVA. Reclaiming my time, the administration has not done enough to protect public safety or the quality of our public lands during this shutdown. New roads have been bulldozed through protected land in Joshua Tree National Park because staff was not there to prevent it. Hikers have been injured and had to rely on volunteers to carry them to safety. We all heard about the trash piling up at precious sites across this country.

Every day, we see more damage to our public lands, and that involves, also, the vandalism and looting on protected areas, cultural areas, and historic resources in our public lands and parks. I haven't seen any serious willingness from the administration to end this shutdown and get back to normal operations.

Ironically, the permitting for gas, oil, and mining continues, unabated, at the expense of the public taxpayers and employees and, of course, our public lands and parks. Though the permitting process in the refuge and in other parts of New Mexico and Oklahoma continues unabated, this is one part of this shutdown that was not affected at all.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Will the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) yield once more?

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. I agree with my colleague that this administration, when it comes to public lands, is making matters worse, not better, by choosing to keep some parks open during the Trump shutdown. This political attempt to minimize the consequences of the shutdown will only result in further damage to our national treasures and place the safety of visitors at risk.

Using funds from fee collections to provide operations support to the parks hurts the parks in two ways: This small funding stream cannot replace the \$2.5 billion we provide for park op-

erations each year that ensures the safety of visitors, maintains clean and orderly park operations, and safeguards park assets. Redirecting these funds away from their intended purpose delays the capital improvements needed to sustain our parks for our future.

Because of this, I join the gentleman in urging the President to close the parks for the remainder of this Trump shutdown or, better yet, to sign this bill into law so that our parks can open fully and safely.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I am very grateful for my friend's, Representative MCCOLLUM's, leadership on this issue and for the tireless efforts of the Appropriations chair and Speaker PELOSI. They are working on behalf of the people to fund and reopen this government.

I want to make one particular note. While the harm to our parks has been noted, the damage to Indian Country is less documented and, in many cases, much more personal and devastating.

According to a January 1 New York Times report, the shutdown has trapped members of the Navajo Nation in their homes due to unplowed roads in remote areas and has put many Tribal members and their families in severe economic stress.

Law enforcement officers continue working without pay because they are Federal employees. Similar scenarios are reported and are playing out in Tribal land across this Nation.

The National Council of Urban Indian Health found that 62 percent of the Urban Indian Health Centers will need to cancel programs or cease offering services if the shutdown continues. That process has already begun.

Today, I launched an online tool for Americans to share their stories of how the Trump shutdown impacts their lives. I ask them to share their experience of being furloughed, forced to work without pay, and turned away from visiting public lands and denied essential services. Trump and his supporters need to listen to these stories. I encourage everyone to speak out on social media with the hashtag my shutdown story.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I have served on the Appropriations Committee for a long time, and I am proud of the work that we have been able to accomplish in a bipartisan and bicameral manner, which is the history of the Appropriations Committee.

Unfortunately, the Senate bill before us today forces us to choose between abdicating our constitutional obligations and underfunding important programs in a way that is unacceptable to me and my constituents. I am afraid this is a bad precedent, and I hope that this does not happen in the future: we just accept whatever the Senate determines is the proper path forward.

I am disheartened by the Democrats' closed process that throws our bipartisan House priorities and will neither

secure our borders nor reopen the government. Rather than passing bills to score political points, I urge my friends on the other side of the aisle to work with us to find a solution that reflects the will of the House, will pass in the Senate, and will be signed by the President.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD two articles dealing with the administration's illegal use of taking fees to keep our parks and refuges open.

[From the Hill, Jan. 6, 2019]

HOUSE PANEL TO 'DEMAND ANSWERS' ON INTERIOR'S MOVE TO USE VISITOR FEES TO KEEP PARKS OPEN

(By Miranda Green and Timothy Cama)

The House Natural Resources Committee intends to investigate the Trump administration's decision to dip into visitor fees to keep parks open, the panel's chairman warned Sunday.

Rep. Raúl Grijalva (D-Ariz.) said that his committee—which oversees Interior—has plans to look into the legality of the decision, saying the shutdown has done “terrible damage” to the U.S.

“President Trump and his advisors apparently just woke up to the fact that the shutdown they created several weeks ago has done terrible damage to our country,” Grijalva said in a statement Sunday.

“This is not how a rational president behaves, and the Natural Resources Committee will demand answers about whether these moves are legally justified.”

The National Park Service (NPS) announced to staff Sunday a plan to dip into “entrance, camping, parking and other fees collected from park visitors” to pay staff to assist in urgent maintenance needs at a number of national parks overburdened by visitors during the recent government shutdown.

“As the lapse in appropriations continues, it has become clear that highly visited parks with limited staff have urgent needs that cannot be addressed solely through the generosity of our partners,” Daniel Smith, NPS deputy director, said in a statement obtained by The Hill.

Smith said he and acting Interior Secretary David Bernhardt developed the plan to “address the maintenance and sanitation issues that have arisen at a number of highly visited parks.”

“We are taking this extraordinary step to ensure that parks are protected, and that visitors can continue to access parks with limited basic services,” the statement read.

Bernhardt signed a memorandum Saturday to use the fees known as Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act money, The Washington Post reported.

Jonathan Jarvis, who led the Park Service under President Obama from 2009 to 2017, slammed the strategy as a “significant departure” from how the agency has historically used the money parks.

“Since [the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act’s] original passage, it’s always been interpreted by the Park Service as not available for operations,” said Jarvis, who worked in the agency for more than three decades, including as director of the Pacific West region.

“This is a significant departure. It wasn’t even a consideration during the 16-day shutdown when I was director,” he said, referring to the 2013 shutdown. “That’s eating your seed corn.”

Jarvis worried that using the fee money in this way would take it away from park maintenance, which has a backlog nearing \$12 billion across the country.

Jarvis had officials close parks entirely during the 2013 shutdown, despite criticisms from Republicans and others. He’s been highly critical of the Trump administration’s strategy to keep them open with little to no staff.

“It sends a particular message that they don’t really care about the resource, and probably increasingly, they don’t seem to care about the visitor either,” he said. “They only seem to care about the bad press that they’re getting.”

The gates to most U.S. national parks were left open under the most recent shutdown, which has extended since Dec. 22. While visitors have been able to access parks, many services including bathrooms and trash pick-up was suspended as government employees were kept home. That’s created a number of headaches across the country at highly visited parks where trash is piling up, bathrooms are at capacity and visitors aren’t being watched by experts.

At least one park, Joshua Tree National Park in California, was shuttered due to “health and safety concerns.”

While in the past access to national parks has been restricted during a shutdown due to safety concerns, former Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke made keeping parks up a priority during his tenure.

During the last shutdown last January, Zinke told reporters the parks shouldn’t be used as a bargaining chip in shutdown negotiations.

“Our public lands and our monuments really belong to the people and not the government,” he told CNN.

He said however, “by law” Interior wasn’t allowed to provide clean up services to parks.

“Law enforcement is still there. But things like cleaning the bathrooms . . . and telling the story of our parks, which is important—that side of it, while the ‘Schumer shutdown’ is in, by law we’re not able to provide those services,” Zinke said, mentioning the GOP label for the shutdown at the time.

In an interview earlier this week Zinke told The Associated Press that the public should “Pitch in, grab a trash bag and take some trash out.”

Zinke’s last day at Interior was Jan. 2. He resigned from the agency in December amid multiple ethics investigations.

However, Interior’s plan to dip from the fee pot was laid out clearly in its 2019 shutdown contingency plan, which read: “Parks that collect fees under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) will utilize available retained recreation fees balances to provide basic visitor services in a manner that maintains restrooms and sanitation, trash collection, road maintenance, campground operations, law enforcement and emergency operations, and staffing entrance gates as necessary to provide critical safety information.”

Spokesmen for Interior and NPS did not return requests for comment.

Critics are questioning the legality of Interior’s decision to use the park fees, money that is assigned by Congress to pay for other federal expenses, including the department’s multibillion-dollar maintenance backlog.

Theresa Pierno, president of the National Parks Conservation Association, called NPS’s action the equivalent of stealing.

“Instead of working to reopen the federal government, the administration is robbing money collected from entrance fees to operate our national parks during this shutdown,” she said in a statement.

“It’s incredibly concerning that the Acting Interior Secretary is putting political pres-

sure on Superintendents to keep parks open at the expense of parks’ long-term needs and protection.”

Out of the 418 park units across the country, 165 collect fees, and they took in \$285.2 million in fiscal year 2017, according to a report last year by the Congressional Research Service. Usually, at least 80 percent of that revenue has to stay with the park that took it in, and the rest can go to other parks.

At least one group, the National Park Hospitality Association, applauded the agency’s fee strategy. The organization represents companies that operate businesses in parks, like gift shops, restaurants and lodging.

“NPS has actively supported visitor fee retention by federal recreation providers and use of collected funds for visitor-related purposes,” Scott Socha, the group’s chairman and president for parks and resorts at Delaware North Cos., said in a statement.

[PBS News Hour, Jan. 9, 2019]

GOVERNMENT RESTAFFS WILDLIFE REFUGES DURING SHUTDOWN TO ALLOW HUNTERS ACCESS

(By Ellen Knickmeyer)

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is directing dozens of wildlife refuges to return to work to make sure hunters and others have access despite the government shutdown, according to an email obtained Wednesday by The Associated Press.

The partial restaffing of 38 wildlife refuges is angering wildlife groups, who accuse the Trump administration of trying to minimize the public impact of the more than two-week-old shutdown to limit the political blowback for President Donald Trump. Trump and Democrats in Congress are locked in a dispute over Trump’s demand for billions of dollars for a wall on the southern U.S. border.

In an email sent Tuesday afternoon, Margaret Everson, principal deputy director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, cites “opportunities, including hunting” that are being lost in the shutdown.

Everson advises in the email that 38 wildlife refuges around the country will bring back some furloughed staff using carryover funds.

“While many of our refuges have remained accessible, but not staffed, the extended lapse in federal appropriations is impacting both our ability to serve the public and to protect natural resources under our care in some places,” Everson wrote.

“For the next 30 days, using previously appropriated funds, we will bring back a limited number of employees to resume work on high priority projects and activities that support the Service’s mission and meet the public’s desire for access to Refuge lands,” Everson said in the email.

Everson did not immediately respond to an email from the AP seeking comment.

The shutdown has forced federal agencies to stop paychecks for hundreds of thousands of government employees, limiting government services to only the most pressing, such as Transportation Security Administration workers providing security at airports without pay.

Unlike as in some past shutdowns, the Interior Department—which oversees both wildlife refuges and national parks—initially had directed national parks to stay open but with little staffing, leading to pile-ups of uncollected garbage and human waste in parks. The National Park Service over the weekend said some parks could start using visitor fees to staff during the shutdown.

On Wednesday, the National Wildlife Refuge Association, the Coalition to Protect America’s National Parks and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Retirees Association

urged the Trump administration to keep national parks, wildlife refuges and other public lands closed to the public during the shutdown.

"It is simply impossible to steward these shared American treasures properly, leaving thousands of lands and waters accessible to the public with no staff on site, even for an emergency," the groups wrote in a letter.

Desiree Sorenson-Groves of the National Wildlife Refuge Association criticized the partial restaffing of some wildlife refuges.

"If it wasn't essential to have these refuges open for the past three weeks, how is it essential now?" she asked. The bottom line was the Trump administration was trying to "make this less painful to the American public," she said.

According to the email, the wildlife refuges being restaffed include Oklahoma's Wichita Mountains, scene of an annual winter elk hunt. The other national refuges staffing up again stretch from the Midway Atoll in Hawaii to Florida's Merritt Island.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, responsibility of funding the government is one of Congress' most important duties. Republicans failed to meet this obligation, and they have allowed President Trump to peddle chaos.

The Trump shutdown is creating uncertainty for families, businesses, and communities. More than 800,000 employees are not getting paid today. For that, I am deeply heartsick. Vital services are being disrupted and small businesses are being forced to lay off employees.

Democrats are ready to end the Trump shutdown. The Interior bill has already received bipartisan support from the Senate. After this House bill passes, Senate Republicans will have a choice: pass their own bill and end the shutdown, or reject it and keep the government closed.

On Monday, the National Governors Association sent a letter asserting "a Federal Government shutdown should not be a negotiating tactic." I agree with the Governors. I am sure that Federal employees whose paychecks are being withheld today feel the same way.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 28, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CALVERT. In its current form, yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Calvert moves to recommit the bill H.R. 266 to the Committee on Appropriations

with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

Page 2, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,000,000)".

Page 3, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,000,000)".

Page 46, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$6,000,000)".

Page 47, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$6,000,000)".

Page 86, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

Page 87, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

Page 88, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,000,000)".

Mr. CALVERT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration has \$21 million less for a major House priority than what was included in the fiscal year 2019 Interior and Environment bill passed in the last Congress. I am talking about doing more to prevent and stop catastrophic wildfires.

For the past 4 fiscal years, the House has prioritized funding to improve our national forests and other Federal forestland through the Department of the Interior's and the Forest Service's hazardous fuels reduction programs. These programs use methods such as thinning, prescribed burns, and removing underbrush to help unhealthy forests return to a healthy condition.

In fiscal year 2018, Congress provided \$614 million for these programs. Last year, the House-passed bill increased that amount by \$30 million for fiscal year 2019. The bill before us today, H.R. 266, only provides a \$9 million increase. My motion to recommit will fix this major problem and save lives.

The increase is offset by a reduction in the Bureau of Land Management's deferred maintenance account and the Forest Service's capital improvement and maintenance account. These infrastructure programs received significant increases in fiscal year 2018, and they have a large carryover balance.

Mr. Speaker, my bottom line is that I cannot support a bill that does less to prevent catastrophic wildfires. My home State of California experienced deadly and record-setting wildfires last year. I was with the President; former Governor Brown and current Governor Newsom; our minority leader; and our colleague, Congressman LAMALFA, in Paradise late last year. In 2017, I also visited Santa Rosa with my colleague from the northern part of the State, Congressman MIKE THOMPSON. The devastation I saw was indescribable and heartbreaking.

While we can and should continue to debate what more needs to be done to improve the health of our Nation's for-

ests, I am proud that the Interior and Environment Subcommittee, on a bipartisan and bicameral basis, has led the way.

The subcommittee successfully negotiated a forest management reform package and fire-borrowing fix as part of the fiscal year 2018 omnibus appropriations bill. It allowed for more on-the-ground forest management activities. These are the activities that prevent the natural cycle of fires from exploding into terrible conditions.

□ 1045

It provided smarter budgeting for wildfire suppression costs. The budgeting reforms go into effect in fiscal year 2020.

I am certain that the new chair on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, my distinguished colleague and friend from Minnesota, looks forward to that. It has been a pleasure to work with her as partners on the forest management and wildland fire budgeting issues.

Yet, there is more that we need to do. Today we can start by supporting this motion. It will send a strong message to the Senate that they should focus on this issue. More importantly, it will show Californians and other Americans affected by wildfire that the House is doing something about this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the motion, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, it is with great reluctance that I read again the tweet by the President of the United States:

"Billions of dollars are sent to the State of California for forest fires that, with proper forest management, would never happen. Unless they get their act together, which is unlikely, I have ordered FEMA to send no more money. It is a disgraceful situation in lives and money."

That was the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I don't even know where to begin with regards to the President's recent threat to block disaster response funds to Californians struggling to restore their lives, to get back in their homes, after the devastating fires of last year, so I am going to spend the rest of my time directly responding to this motion.

I think we can all agree, every single one of us, that preventing wildfires is important, and my colleague and I just disagree on the best path forward. I believe that the best path forward is to reopen the government so the U.S. Forest Service can get back to work on the activities that prevent wildfires, critical activities like the hazardous fuel program that should be going on right

now if we want to prevent fires this coming year.

Additionally, again, I would like to note that the bill that we should pass today provides \$1.7 million more than the House Republicans passed last year for the Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management program and \$227 million more for the U.S. Forestry Service in wildland fire management.

Responsibly funding the Federal Government is one of the most important duties of Congress. This previous majority failed to do so with the most basic task of keeping the lights on.

Here we are, day 9 of the 116th Congress. We Democrats are ready to reopen the Federal agencies that have been shut down by President Trump.

This legislation has already garnered strong support—strong bipartisan support, I would add—in the Senate. We need to ensure that the Federal Government is open and that it is working for the American people and that our Federal employees get the paychecks they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE FAIR TREATMENT ACT OF 2019

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 24) to provide for the compensation of Federal and other government employees affected by lapses in appropriations.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 24

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL AND OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY A LAPSE IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “An officer” and inserting “Except as specified in this subchapter or any other provision of law, an officer”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c)(1) In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘covered lapse in appropriations’ means any lapse in appropriations that begins on or after December 22, 2018;

“(B) the term ‘District of Columbia public employer’ means—

“(i) the District of Columbia Courts;

“(ii) the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia; or

“(iii) the District of Columbia government;

“(C) the term ‘employee’ includes an officer; and

“(D) the term ‘excepted employee’ means an excepted employee or an employee performing emergency work, as such terms are defined by the Office of Personnel Management or the appropriate District of Columbia public employer, as applicable.

“(2) Each employee of the United States Government or of a District of Columbia public employer furloughed as a result of a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for the period of the lapse in appropriations, and each excepted employee who is required to perform work during a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for such work, at the employee’s standard rate of pay, at the earliest date possible after the lapse in appropriations ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates.

“(3) During a covered lapse in appropriations, each excepted employee who is required to perform work shall be entitled to use leave under chapter 63 of title 5, or any other applicable law governing the use of leave by the excepted employee, for which compensation shall be paid at the earliest date possible after the lapse in appropriations ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As we, Mr. Speaker, enter day 21 of the Trump shutdown, it is incumbent upon the House to do everything we can to address the pain and suffering being felt by dedicated Federal workers who are missing their paychecks.

Most of them are living from paycheck to paycheck, and now they approach this day, on Friday, having moved from paycheck to no check.

Today, 800,000 Federal employees will not receive their first paycheck of this new year. Regardless of what Members

think about the causes of the shutdown, every single one of us should agree that hardworking Federal employees who give their blood, their sweat, and their tears to lifting us up as a Nation should not be held hostage to politics as a result.

Mr. Speaker, 380,000 Federal employees have been furloughed and locked out of their offices. Another 420,000 hardworking Federal employees are working without pay.

We will see them at our airports. We will see them working today and tomorrow, as they have been for the last many days, without pay. Some even had to cancel already scheduled vacation days or sick leave to report to work.

These 800,000 men and women include personnel at the Federal Aviation Administration; the Bureau of Prisons; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Department of Homeland Security; the Food and Drug Administration; and the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury, and Justice.

These are the men and women who keep our country safe, ensure the safety of our airports and food, protect our national parks, and, yes, keep our economy moving.

S. 24 would provide back pay to Federal employees furloughed during this shutdown and potential future shutdowns.

The measure also would allow essential employees to use their annual leave instead of having to cancel already scheduled and approved vacation plans.

Many Federal employees are suffering. But not only are they suffering, Mr. Speaker, their children are suffering. They are in pain; they are worried; and they are scared. You see, they have mortgages and car loans to pay, day care expenses to cover, and food to put on the table.

And even while they struggle to pay these bills, furloughed employees face the stress and anxiety of not knowing whether or not they will be paid when the shutdown ends. The least we can do is to relieve that uncertainty.

The President claims that Federal employees support this pointless shutdown. He also had the nerve to say: Why don’t they just adjust.

Adjust with what? And how?

I have not heard from a single Federal employee that they support this shutdown. What they want to do is to get back to work serving the American people, and what they are saying over and over again is: Government, do not hurt us; help us. Do not hurt us; help us.

So, promising they will receive back pay once the shutdown ends is the least that we can do.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the Senate with every single Senator’s consent, and President Trump has indicated that he will sign it. I urge every Member of the House to do the same and support this bill, and let’s end this shutdown and get the government open and working again.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 24, the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019.

This bill is a promise to our dedicated civil servants, both those forced to the sidelines and those still hard at work without pay.

When the House Democrats stop using Federal employees' livelihoods as a political football to fund the government, including border security, paychecks will be issued.

Mr. Speaker, to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: We get it. You don't like the President. You made your point. It is now time to stop messing around.

We need to fund the government so we can make good on the promise in this bill. And let's be clear: This bill does not stop the immediate pain of missed paychecks. Under S. 24, Federal employees still do not get paid until the funding bills are passed and the government is reopened.

Federal employees will still struggle to find ways to put food on the table and make ends meet until the House Democrats agree to negotiate in good faith.

This bill also does not reimburse taxpayers for all the missed government services like our national parks and the Indian Health Service.

Every day this shutdown continues, taxpayers are on the hook for paying Federal employees for jobs they are legally barred from doing. Every day this shutdown continues, Border Patrol agents and other Federal employees are forced to work without pay.

And every day this shutdown continues, many Members of Congress are still getting paid. I have instructed the administrative officials with the House to withhold my pay until the partial shutdown ends and until Border Patrol agents and other Federal employees are paid.

Members of Congress should not get paid when portions of the Federal Government are shut down.

There are other pieces of legislation that would pay Federal employees who are working during this partial shutdown, and there are others that would hold Congress accountable for not doing its job.

I will support the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act, but I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: End the games. Get back to work. Let's get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CUMMINGS for bringing this important legislation to the floor in very expeditious time. The Senate passed it by

unanimous consent yesterday, and here we are today, on the first day that some of our Federal employees will miss their paycheck, and Congress is saying and guaranteeing that workers will be paid, not only for this shutdown but, God forbid, if we have any future ones, that their pay will be guaranteed.

□ 1100

I support the bill. I am glad that it has strong bipartisan support as it did in the Senate and that the President has given the impression that he will sign the bill.

It ensures that 800,000 Federal employees who are going without pay because of the senseless shutdown will ultimately get the backpay they deserve. But it is scarce consolation for these workers who are desperate to make ends meet right now. Their paychecks are going to be late, but they must pay their bills on time and in full.

The impact of a missed paycheck is catastrophic in the lives of these Americans when they can't pay their mortgage, their rent, their utilities, bills, their car payments, children's tuition on time, and the list goes on. It affects their credit rating, and it affects the credit rating of the United States of America.

I am particularly concerned about the impact that it has on our veterans. A large percentage of the Federal workforce are veterans. They have taken their commitment to public service in the military to public service on the civilian side. We don't do any favors for our friends, our veterans and military families, if we affect their credit rating.

So, today, the press reported that workers are desperately taking to the internet to sell some of their household items and other things, sometimes at a very reduced price, for just a couple of dollars just to pay their bills. This is just not right. It is just not right that we would subject people who work, and we say two things to them: come to work and don't get paid, or shut them out so they can't come to work. And while they are not getting paid, again, thousands of these men and women are expected to show up for work.

Sending these workers their paycheck late is wrong. We keep saying that. It is wrong. But since there is a guarantee that they will be getting paid, I would hope that the commercial banks, the banks in our country, would follow the lead of some of the credit unions by giving interest-free loans right now to these families so that they can pay their bills on time and they can be respected for the work they do or are anticipated to do.

This shutdown, by the way, is soon to become the longest in history, and it is creating chaos in our communities. It fails to have us, the government, meet the needs of the American people. We are endangering the safety of our food supply and the security of our airlines. The eviction of vulnerable families is affected, as is the support of our farm-

ers, and for their support systems, as well as food stamps for the hungry and tax refunds to the American people, and the ability of the IRS to supply information to taxpayers who want to pay their taxes but need guidance. It is a needless crisis that is inflicting pain on the American people.

Democrats support effective border security. We honor our oath of office to protect and defend, to protect and defend our borders, our country, our people, and our Constitution.

We need to look at the facts.

According to the DEA—when the President says, “Oh, we have got to stop the drugs coming into the country,” well, let's look at the facts. The DEA says that almost all—90 percent—of illicit drugs coming into the country come in through legal ports of entry. If that is the President's concern, and it is a legitimate concern that we all share, we need to build the infrastructure, increase the size of infrastructure of the legitimate ports of entry—those are ports of entry for immigration, for trade—and to stop the unwelcome in terms of drugs, contraband, and weapons coming into our country. So more infrastructure, improve the roads there to facilitate.

We also need—the technology exists—and we have all committed that we would pay whatever it is, \$400 million or more, for the technology to scan the cars, scan the cars for the drugs and the other contraband. So, again, technology is our friend in this, and it is a very effective, proven way to protect us from those intrusions.

We can hire more personnel, which we must do. There are thousands of unfilled positions with the Border Patrol. We must have more people to do the job there.

Much of what I am saying here is what the administration—well, the Department of Homeland Security—asked for; and we said yes in the appropriations bills, and here we are having that fight later.

We can have more investment in innovation to detect unauthorized crossings. We don't need, like the President first described, a concrete wall, 30 feet high, paid for by Mexico. Cross out all of the above. It is not that.

But the fact is, spending money on whatever that is that the President is describing it now as is an opportunity cost for doing what we know will work to secure our border—all of our borders—all of our borders.

There is a humanitarian challenge for us at the border that we have to deal with in a way that is consistent with our values but also protects our border. What the President is proposing—in fact, he has exacerbated the problem with his cruel policies of taking children out of the arms of their parents, separating families. The list goes on.

But to the point of securing the border in a strong, cost-effective, values-based way, Democrats have made their proposal. The proposals have bipartisan support.

And let me just say, just before this bill came up on the floor, we had the legislation to pass a bill—passed by the Senate—to open up the Department of the Interior and related agencies there. We have said to the Republicans and to the President that we will accept ideas, good ideas, wherever they come from, and these ideas came from the United States Senate, controlled by the Republicans up until this new Congress. Just within the last month, they controlled that—well, they still do control the Senate.

They put forth legislation on the floor of the Senate in a minibus that passed, 92-6. We said: Let's take your language; let's embrace your language; let's pass it on the House. And you, once again, pass your own language. They won't take yes for an answer.

That might be part of a legitimate debate, but why do you have to shut down government?

I say to the President: "Don't you have confidence in your own ideas that you have to shut down government to increase your leverage and then threaten to take extraordinary measures when the answer is very simple?"

Let's open up government. Let's have a civilized debate, and let's do so in a way that honors our values as we protect our borders and meet the needs of the American people.

I urge a "yes," and I am glad that we are going to come out with a bipartisan vote.

And, again, I thank Mr. CUMMINGS for his extraordinary leadership in so many ways, most recently, on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Without objection, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD) will control the time for the minority.

There was no objection.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the distinguished gentleman from the great State of Maryland, for expeditiously bringing this piece of legislation to the floor, because this is an important piece of legislation that ensures all Federal employees receive backpay once this government shutdown is over.

Last week, while flying back to Washington, I spoke with TSA agents who were concerned about their paychecks and the uncertainty created by this shutdown. Guaranteeing backpay is the least we can do to give more certainty to almost a million Federal employees, including many in my district, who are missing their first paycheck today. I understand their concerns, because my pay is being withheld during the shutdown in solidarity with Federal workers.

We all need to come together and find a bipartisan and realistic solution to reopen the government. If we are

going to talk about border security, then the brave men and women who are on the ground every day securing our border should get paid.

Border security and immigration have been a contentious issue for a long time, but the only way we solve big problems here in Washington is by working together. We need to push "Pause" on requesting specific conditions before talks resume. We need to lay down our swords and be willing to find not a Democratic solution nor a Republican solution, but a solution for all Americans.

I urge my colleagues to stand with Federal workers and join me in supporting this commonsense piece of legislation, which was passed unanimously by the Senate last night.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear friend from Maryland for his leadership. I certainly support this bill to keep our employees whole.

But I must say, when I hear the discussion and when I heard the words of our friend and colleague from Montana, I thought: "Are we rewriting history?"

This isn't about who likes President Trump or who does not. Where is the outrage in this body? When do we finally say, "Enough"?

We had a bill, a bipartisan bill that passed the Senate. It was ready to pass here. The White House had said they would sign it. And because four or five rightwing talking heads scared the President of the United States, he pulled the plug. Democrats didn't do that. Republicans didn't do it. He did it.

Now you are defending him, enabling him, even when he says, "I never said Mexico would pay for the wall," even though we have 212 explicit references in the last 3 years in which he said precisely that. And meanwhile, because of that focus, which came out of right field, 800,000 Federal employees and all American citizens are held hostage.

When do we come together and say, "Enough"? When do we stand up for those Federal employees who are civil servants who serve our constituents? And when do we say this shutdown threatens the security of the United States?

It is wrong, and we have had enough. So it is good that we are going to keep our Federal employees whole when the shutdown ends, but let's come together and make sure this shutdown ends, even at the risk of taking on the President of the United States politically. In the last analysis, can we not come together and do the right thing for the American people.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am going to continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished

gentleman from the State of Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman very much.

Madam Speaker, 800,000 American workers, 800,000 workers in our Federal workforce, have either been sent home and furloughed with no check or told to report to work with no check, with no payment.

I have got air traffic controllers living in my district, Madam Speaker, who have had to take money out of their kids' 529 college funds. They have had to take money out of their own retirement funds in order to pay their family bills, and there is a 10 percent penalty for doing that. Who is going to pay them back the 10 percent? Is the President of the United States going to do that?

What about my constituents? I have tens of thousands of Federal workers. What about my constituents who are being forced to put their mortgage on a credit card this month? Who is going to pay them back?

And what about the dishonor and the humiliation brought on our government by this?

The President of the United States didn't do this to hundreds of thousands of workers in Putin's Russia or in Orban's Hungary or in Duterte's Philippines. This is our people that he did this to.

□ 1115

These are our workers, who he sent home with no paycheck. People are texting me. They are emailing me their paystubs today, which say zero dollars gross, zero dollars net, after having worked 40 or 50 hours this week.

I have scientists in my district who are working on preventing outbreaks of E. coli contamination, salmonella, insect infestation of our food supply, and they have been told not to go to work.

Madam Speaker, this is an outright outrage and a scandal. At the very least, we can pass, on a unanimous, bipartisan basis, this legislation to try to repair the damage by saying that every Federal worker will get back every penny that he or she is owed by the United States Government.

We need to make sure that, if this ever happens again, if the President ever holds the Federal workforce, the government, and the people hostage again, that the Federal workforce will not be the ones who have to pay for it. We should pass this immediately, and we should reopen the government immediately.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader of this great House.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Oversight and Reform Committee, Mr. CUMMINGS, and I also thank Mr. HURD, who, if he

was in the leadership, this shutdown would not be happening, and if he were in the leadership, this bill would not be required. I thank him for bringing it to the floor with Mr. CUMMINGS. I also thank him for his leadership in trying to get this government open.

Madam Speaker, the 800,000 Federal employees affected by this shutdown deserve to know that they will be paid once it ends.

I was with a veteran at a veterans organization last night who told me the highest incident of veteran suicide is brought about by financial instability, fear of being unable to pay their bills, fear of being unable to support their families, fear of being unable to pay their mortgage. That is what this bill is about, to give confidence and stability to those who work for us, who work for the American people. That is why this bill is coming to the floor.

I congratulate Senators WARNER and KAINE from Virginia, and Senators CARDIN and VAN HOLLEN from Maryland, for shepherding this legislation through the United States Senate.

Normally, I would be proud to bring this bill to the floor, but none of us should be proud that this bill is necessary. No one should have to go without a paycheck just because the President thinks he can bully Congress into giving him what he wants, taking them hostage in return for a ransom of agreeing with him.

The American people and the hardworking Federal employees who serve them should not be held hostage until they give their hard-earned tax dollars to pay for an expensive and ineffective border wall for which the President promised Mexico would pay.

So here we are, Madam Speaker, 21 days into what is now the longest shutdown in our history, with 800,000 Americans missing their paychecks today because of Donald Trump. How shameful, how sad.

I hope all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in supporting this bill, and I thank both parties for bringing this bill forward. It was a bipartisan bill in the Senate, and I am sure it will be a bipartisan bill here, because it is not whether you agree with the shutdown, it is whether you agree to being fair to our Federal employees. It is about whether you recognize and value the service and contribution of our Federal workers.

I am proud, Madam Speaker, to represent 62,000 Federal employees. I am proud to represent them, and I am proud of the work they do. They deserve better, frankly, than what they have gotten from the Congress over the last 8 years of the Republican majority.

I made the point a little earlier today that this is a strategy, shutting down government. The government was shut down 10 times between 1981, when I came here, and 1995, an average shutdown of 1.9 days because you couldn't reach agreement—it was going back and forth, but the government was

open—but not a strategy to hold hostage for many, many days and weeks our Federal employees until the other side did what you told them was absolutely essential for them to do or you were going to hold hostages.

They deserve better than this shutdown, as do the millions of Americans impacted by the lack of services provided by these Federal employees.

This bill would provide a permanent solution to this problem, not only providing for backpay during this shutdown, but guaranteeing that Federal employees will get paid if any future shutdowns occur.

I might also observe, although it is not in this bill, it will be our intention, and I look forward to working with Mr. HURD on this, that there are State, county, and municipal employees also impacted who rely on the flow of Federal funds to pay their salaries that we will address, hopefully, in the future. I look forward to working with Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. HURD toward that end.

Meanwhile, Democrats will keep working. We will keep working to end the current shutdown. And I call once more on Leader MCCONNELL and President Trump to do their part and reopen the people's government.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am looking forward to working with the distinguished gentleman from Maryland on making sure all employees are whole.

I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is a pleasure to be able to speak on the floor, and I thank you for your leadership.

I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), chair of the Oversight and Reform Committee, for his leadership. I thank my colleague from Texas as well.

I would say only that we can't say it enough. Thank you, Chairman CUMMINGS, for saying that they are payless today; they are no check today; they are no money today; they are no more money today; they are broke today. 800,000 hardworking Federal employees, but they are families, small businesses, all of those who work every day to contribute.

As I go home today, I will be meeting with, today and tomorrow, Federal employees. I want them to know that my office is open to be able to help them, 35,000-plus employees in Texas, Federal employees—9,000 in the Treasury, 5,700 in Homeland Security, now some 51,000 screeners—who are not getting their dollars.

I have to pause for this one. The Coast Guard is not being paid. The very people that the President went to the border to celebrate that they are trying to stop the multitudes of criminals, most of them under 10 years old, the Coast Guard on the waters of this Na-

tion, the Coast Guard that rescued 1,000-plus in Katrina and that rescued desperate Houstonians in Harvey, are not being paid. They are military that is not being paid because they are under Homeland Security.

This bill is crucial to ensure that those hardworking Americans get paid; that they can use their personal leave; that no matter what happens, they will get reimbursed; and that we will make sure that we will not wait on their pay period, but they will get it immediately.

Right now, it is crucial for us to pass this bill to ensure the integrity of all of us.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

As the distinguished gentleman from the Commonwealth of Virginia said, we should make sure these Federal employees are made whole. These are men and women who are making their own sacrifices to ensure that our country continues to operate, and I would recognize and suggest to all my colleagues to support this piece of legislation that passed unanimously last night from the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, first of all, I thank the distinguished gentleman, Mr. HURD, for his cooperation in working with us, always approaching these issues with a commonsense attitude and always striving for bipartisanship. We look forward to working with him and others to continue to support our Federal employees.

As this shutdown drags on, it is wreaking havoc, Madam Speaker, with the lives of patriotic Federal workers who just want to get back to work, and they need their paycheck.

Hundreds of dedicated public servants have called my office as this shutdown goes on record as one of the longest in history. They are worried and anxious about how they will pay their bills.

For example, the shutdown is having a dire effect on a 30-year employee at the IRS whose finances and health are being imperiled. She has multiple sclerosis and needs a monthly injection that has a \$50 copay, which she simply cannot afford. She hasn't paid her mortgage, and her lender won't give her a break.

This is not an isolated example. Thousands of Federal employees face similar circumstances.

Madam Speaker, we must end this shutdown and send our Federal employees back to work as soon as possible. I urge all Members of the House to vote in favor of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, federal employees should not be harmed by Congress's inability to do its work and fund

the government. And while I supported S. 24 for this reason, I have serious concerns about the legislation's funding structure.

Though federal employees are generally paid through discretionary accounts, as written and passed, the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019 does not require salaries for furloughed and excepted staff to be funded with annual appropriations during a shutdown. This opens the door for the creation of new entitlement spending. I do not believe this was the legislation's intent, and in the future, I will work with my colleagues to provide for these salaries through their appropriate discretionary accounts.

I have consistently expressed concerns about the growth of autopilot mandatory spending and its impact on our nation's debts and deficits. Rather than perpetuating this problem, we should resolve ourselves to fixing the budget and appropriations process to ensure that Congress fulfills its duty and government shutdowns and pay for federal employees are taken off the table.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 24, the "Government Employees Fair Treatment Act," which provides for retroactive pay for nearly 800,000 federal workers who have been furloughed as a result of the government shutdown proudly caused by the President of the United States.

I support this bill because it is the right thing to do.

The men and women who have been furloughed because of this manufactured crisis are not responsible for the 'Trump Shutdown'.

They did not vote to reject the clean continuing resolution passed by the Republican Senate but rejected by the President that would have resolved the crisis and made this legislation unnecessary.

The dedicated men and women of the federal civilian workforce, like those who serve in the Armed Forces, have not spent their professional lives trying to sabotage the Affordable Care Act or conjuring an imaginary crisis on the southern border or pursuing policy initiatives that harm America's allies and benefit its adversaries, especially Russia.

Instead, these loyal and committed public servants are motivated by their paramount interest in serving the American public without fear or favor and, for the last 20 days, without any guarantee that they would be compensated for their labor.

And yet, they gladly and willingly serve, some risking their lives to keep us safe.

Others stand watch monitoring weather systems and providing information necessary to protect the public from hurricanes and tornadoes and wildfires or conducting research to find cures for disease or that will yield technological innovations or help us mark and measure the far reaches of space.

Others work to secure the borders and homeland, ensure the safety of our food and water, serve our seniors and children, provide training and support for those looking for work, and protecting our environment and keeping watch over our treasures—our national parks and monuments, including this magnificent Capitol where the people have sent us to their business.

Madam Speaker, the men and women of the federal workforce do the people's business.

They serve everyone equally.

They do not single out some persons to serve and ignore others.

We should follow their example and the best way to do that is for the Senate to pass and the President sign into law the clean continuing resolution passed by the House on January 3, 2019; legislation that is identical to bill the Senate passed 98–0 in the last Congress.

That is the best way to keep faith with all persons who serve the American people as employees of the federal government, and those who depend upon the services they provide.

Madam Speaker, holding harmless the federal employees who have been furloughed by this unnecessary government shutdown is a matter of simple justice.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for S. 24.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 24.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will now resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to recommit on H.R. 266; Passage of H.R. 266;

The motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 24; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 221.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 266) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 190, nays 229, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—190

Aderholt	Granger	Palmer
Allen	Graves (GA)	Pence
Amodei	Graves (LA)	Perry
Armstrong	Graves (MO)	Posey
Arrington	Green (TN)	Ratcliffe
Babin	Grothman	Reed
Bacon	Guest	Reschenthaler
Baird	Guthrie	Rice (SC)
Balderson	Hagedorn	Riggleman
Banks	Harris	Roby
Barr	Hartzler	Rodgers (WA)
Bergman	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Biggs	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bilirakis	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Bishop (UT)	Higgins (LA)	Rooney (FL)
Bost	Hill (AR)	Rose, John W.
Brady	Holding	Rouda
Brooks (AL)	Hollingsworth	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Roy
Buchanan	Huizenga	Rutherford
Buck	Hunter	Scalise
Budd	Hurd (TX)	Schweikert
Burchett	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Burgess	Johnson (OH)	Shimkus
Byrne	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Calvert	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Chabot	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Cheney	Katko	Smucker
Cisneros	Kelly (MS)	Spano
Cline	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Cloud	King (IA)	Stefanik
Cole	King (NY)	Steil
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger	Steube
Collins (NY)	Kustoff (TN)	Stewart
Comer	LaHood	Stivers
Conaway	LaMalfa	Taylor
Cook	Lamborn	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	Latta	Thornberry
Crenshaw	Lesko	Timmons
Curtis	Long	Tipton
Davis, Rodney	Loudermilk	Turner
DesJarlais	Lucas	Upton
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Walberg
Duffy	Marchant	Walden
Duncan	Marshall	Walker
Dunn	Massie	Walorski
Emmer	McCarthy	Waltz
Estes	McCaul	Watkins
Ferguson	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	McKinley	Wenstrup
Flores	Meadows	Westerman
Fortenberry	Meuser	Williams
Fox (NC)	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	Mitchell	Wittman
Gaetz	Moolenaar	Womack
Gallagher	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
Gianforte	Mullin	Wright
Gibbs	Newhouse	Yoho
Gohmert	Norman	Young
Gonzalez (OH)	Nunes	Zeldin
Gooden	Olson	
Gosar	Palazzo	

NAYS—229

Adams	Cicilline	Deutch
Aguilar	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Allred	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Amash	Clay	Doyle, Michael F.
Axne	Cleaver	Engel
Barragán	Clyburn	Escobar
Bass	Cohen	Eshoo
Beatty	Connolly	Español
Bera	Cooper	Evans
Beyer	Correa	Finkenauer
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Fletcher
Blumenauer	Courtney	Foster
Blunt Rochester	Cox (CA)	Fudge
Bonamici	Craig	Galleo
Boyle, Brendan F.	Crist	Garamendi
Brindisi	Crow	Garcia (IL)
Brown (MD)	Cuellar	Garcia (TX)
Brownley (CA)	Cummings	Golden
Bustos	Cunningham	Gomez
Butterfield	Davis (CA)	Gonzalez (TX)
Carbajal	Davis, Danny K.	Gottheimer
Cárdenas	Dean	Green (TX)
Carson (IN)	DeFazio	Grijalva
Cartwright	DeGette	Haaland
Case	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Casten (IL)	DelBene	Hastings
Castor (FL)	Delgado	Hayes
Castro (TX)	Demings	Heck
Chu, Judy	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)

Hill (CA)	McAdams	Schiff	Courtney	Kelly (IL)	Price (NC)	Joyce (PA)	Norman	Spano
Himes	McBath	Schneider	Cox (CA)	Kennedy	Quigley	Kelly (MS)	Nunes	Stauber
Horn, Kendra S.	McCollum	Schrader	Craig	Khanna	Raskin	Kelly (PA)	Olson	Steil
Horsford	McEachin	Schrier	Crist	Kildee	Rice (NY)	King (IA)	Palazzo	Steube
Houlahan	McGovern	Scott (VA)	Crow	Kimmer	Richmond	King (NY)	Palmer	Stewart
Hoyer	McNerney	Scott, David	Cuellar	Kim	Rose (NY)	Kustoff (TN)	Pence	Stivers
Huffman	Meeks	Serrano	Cummings	Kind	Rouda	LaHood	Perry	Taylor
Jackson Lee	Meng	Sewell (AL)	Cunningham	Kinzinger	Roybal-Allard	LaMalfa	Posey	Thompson (PA)
Jayapal	Moore	Shalala	Davids (KS)	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz	Lamborn	Ratcliffe	Thornberry
Jeffries	Morelle	Sherman	Davis (CA)	Krishnamoorthi	Ruppersberger	Latta	Reed	Timmons
Johnson (GA)	Moulton	Sherrill	Davis, Danny K.	Kuster (NH)	Rush	Lesko	Reschenthaler	Tipton
Johnson (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell	Sires	Davis, Rodney	Lamb	Ryan	Long	Rice (SC)	Turner
Kaptur	Murphy	Slotkin	Dean	Langevin	Sánchez	Loudermilk	Riggleman	Walberg
Keating	Nadler	Smith (WA)	DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes	Lucas	Roby	Walker
Kelly (IL)	Napolitano	Soto	DeGette	Larson (CT)	Scanlon	Luetkemeyer	Rodgers (WA)	Walorski
Kennedy	Neal	Spanberger	DeLauro	Lawrence	Schakowsky	Marchant	Roe, David P.	Waltz
Khanna	Neguse	Speier	DeBene	Schiff	Lee (CA)	Marshall	Rogers (AL)	Watkins
Kildee	Norcross	Stanton	Delgado	Lee (NV)	Schneider	Massie	Rogers (KY)	Weber (TX)
Kimmer	O'Halleran	Stevens	Demings	Levin (CA)	Schrader	McCarthy	Rooney (FL)	Webster (FL)
Kim	Ocasio-Cortez	Suozzi	DeSaulnier	Levin (MI)	Schrier	McCaul	Rose, John W.	Wenstrup
Kind	Omar	Swalwell (CA)	Deutsch	Lewis	Scott (VA)	McClintock	Rouzer	Westerman
Kirkpatrick	Pallone	Takano	Dingell	Lieu, Ted	Scott, David	McHenry	Roy	Williams
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Thompson (CA)	Doggett	Lipinski	Serrano	McKinley	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)
Kuster (NH)	Pappas	Thompson (MS)	Doyle, Michael	Loeb sack	Sewell (AL)	Meadows	Scalise	Wittman
Lamb	Pascrell	Titus	F.	Lofgren	Shalala	Meuser	Schweikert	Womack
Langevin	Perlmutter	Tlaib	Engel	Lowenthal	Sherman	Miller	Scott, Austin	Woodall
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Tonko	Escobar	Lowe	Sherrill	Mitchell	Shinkus	Wright
Larson (CT)	Peterson	Torres (CA)	Eshoo	Lujan	Sires	Moolenaar	Simpson	Yoho
Lawrence	Phillips	Torres Small	Español	Luria	Slotkin	Mooney (WV)	Smith (MO)	Young
Lee (CA)	Pingree	(NM)	Evans	Lynch	Smith (NJ)	Mullin	Smith (NE)	Zeldin
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Trahan	Finkenauer	Malinowski	Smith (WA)	Newhouse	Smucker	
Levin (CA)	Porter	Trone	Fitzpatrick	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Soto			
Levin (MI)	Pressley	Underwood	Fletcher	Maloney, Sean	Spanberger			
Lewis	Price (NC)	Van Drew	Foster	Matsui	Speier	Abraham	Gabbard	Mast
Lieu, Ted	Quigley	Vargas	Fudge	McAdams	Stanton	Bucshon	Griffith	Payne
Lipinski	Raskin	Veasey	Gallego	McBath	Stefanik	Carter (TX)	Jones	Sensenbrenner
Loeb sack	Rice (NY)	Vela	Garamendi	McCollum	Stevens	Davidson (OH)	Lawson (FL)	Wagner
Lofgren	Richmond	Velázquez	Garcia (IL)	McCollum	Suozzi	Frankel	Marino	
Lowenthal	Rose (NY)	Visclosky	Garcia (TX)	McEachin	Swalwell (CA)			
Lowe	Roybal-Allard	Wasserman	Golden	McGovern	Takano			
Lujan	Ruiz	Schultz	Gomez	McNerney	Thompson (CA)			
Luria	Ruppersberger	Waters	Gonzalez (TX)	Meeks	Thompson (MS)			
Lynch	Rush	Watson Coleman	Gottheimer	Meng	Titus			
Malinowski	Ryan	Welch	Green (TX)	Moore	Tlaib			
Maloney, Carolyn B.	Sánchez	Wexton	Grijalva	Morelle	Tonko			
Maloney, Sean	Sarbanes	Wild	Haaland	Moulton	Torres (CA)			
Matsui	Scanlon	Wilson (FL)	Harder (CA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Torres Small			
	Schakowsky	Yarmuth	Hastings	Murphy	(NM)			
			Hayes	Nadler	Trahan			
			Heck	Napolitano	Trone			
			Herrera Beutler	Neal	Underwood			
			Higgins (NY)	Neguse	Upton			
			Hill (CA)	Norcross	Van Drew			
			Himes	O'Halleran	Vargas			
			Horn, Kendra S.	Ocasio-Cortez	Veasey			
			Horsford	Omar	Vela			
			Houlahan	Pallone	Velázquez			
			Hoyer	Panetta	Visclosky			
			Huffman	Pappas	Walden			
			Hurd (TX)	Pascrell	Wasserman			
			Jackson Lee	Perlmutter	Schultz			
			Jayapal	Peters	Waters			
			Jeffries	Peterson	Watson Coleman			
			Johnson (GA)	Phillips	Welch			
			Johnson (TX)	Pingree	Wexton			
			Kaptur	Pocan	Wild			
			Katko	Porter	Wilson (FL)			
			Keating	Pressley	Yarmuth			

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham	Gabbard	Mast
Bucshon	Griffith	Payne
Carter (TX)	Jones	Sensenbrenner
Davidson (OH)	Lawson (FL)	Wagner
Frankel	Marino	

□ 1153

Mses. SPEIER, ROYBAL-ALLARD, KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. McBATH, Messrs. DeSAULNIER, KEATING, and JOHNSON of Georgia changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LATTA changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 240, nays 179, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—240

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Castro (TX)
Aguiar	F.	Chu, Judy
Allred	Brindisi	Cicilline
Axne	Brown (MD)	Cisneros
Barragán	Brownley (CA)	Clark (MA)
Bass	Bustos	Clarke (NY)
Beatty	Butterfield	Clay
Bera	Carbajal	Cleaver
Beyer	Cárdenas	Clyburn
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	Cohen
Blumenauer	Cartwright	Connolly
Blunt Rochester	Case	Cooper
Bonamici	Casten (IL)	Correa
	Castor (FL)	Costa

NAYS—179

Cheney	Gohmert
Cline	Gonzalez (OH)
Cloud	Gooden
Cole	Gosar
Collins (GA)	Granger
Collins (NY)	Graves (GA)
Comer	Graves (LA)
Conaway	Graves (MO)
Cook	Green (TN)
Crawford	Grothman
Crenshaw	Guest
Curtis	Guthrie
DesJarlais	Hagedorn
Diaz-Balart	Harris
Duffy	Hartzler
Duncan	Hern, Kevin
Dunn	Hice (GA)
Emmer	Higgins (LA)
Estes	Hill (AR)
Ferguson	Holding
Fleischmann	Hollingsworth
Flores	Hudson
Fortenberry	Huizenga
Foxx (NC)	Hunter
Fulcher	Johnson (LA)
Gaetz	Johnson (OH)
Gallagher	Johnson (SD)
Gianforte	Jordan
Gibbs	Joyce (OH)

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham	Gabbard	Mast
Bucshon	Griffith	Payne
Carter (TX)	Jones	Sensenbrenner
Davidson (OH)	Lawson (FL)	Wagner
Frankel	Marino	

□ 1202

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE FAIR TREATMENT ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 24) to provide for the compensation of Federal and other government employees affected by lapses in appropriations, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 7, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 28]

YEAS—411

Adams	Bergman	Budd
Aderholt	Beyer	Burchett
Aguiar	Bilirakis	Burgess
Allen	Bishop (GA)	Bustos
Allred	Bishop (UT)	Butterfield
Amodei	Blumenauer	Byrne
Armstrong	Blunt Rochester	Calvert
Arrington	Bonamici	Carbajal
Axne	Bost	Cárdenas
Babin	Boyle, Brendan	Carson (IN)
Bacon	F.	Carter (GA)
Baird	Brady	Cartwright
Balderson	Brindisi	Case
Banks	Brooks (AL)	Casten (IL)
Barr	Brooks (IN)	Castor (FL)
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Castro (TX)
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Chabot
Beatty	Buchanan	Cheney
Bera	Buck	Chu, Judy

Cicilline	Hayes	Meng	Stanton	Torres (CA)	Waters	Clark (MA)	Heck	Meuser
Cisneros	Heck	Meuser	Staubert	Torres Small	Watkins	Clarke (NY)	Hern, Kevin	Miller
Clark (MA)	Hern, Kevin	Miller	Stefanik	(NM)	Watson Coleman	Clay	Herrera Beutler	Mitchell
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Mitchell	Steil	Trahan	Weber (TX)	Cleaver	Hice (GA)	Moolenaar
Clay	Hice (GA)	Moolenaar	Steube	Trone	Webster (FL)	Cline	Higgins (LA)	Mooney (WV)
Cleaver	Higgins (LA)	Mooney (WV)	Stevens	Turner	Welch	Cloud	Higgins (NY)	Moore
Cline	Higgins (NY)	Moore	Stewart	Underwood	Wenstrup	Clyburn	Hill (AR)	Morelle
Cloud	Hill (AR)	Morelle	Stivers	Upton	Westerman	Cohen	Hill (CA)	Moulton
Clyburn	Hill (CA)	Moulton	Suoizzi	Van Drew	Wexton	Cole	Himes	Mucarsel-Powell
Cohen	Himes	Mucarsel-Powell	Swalwell (CA)	Vargas	Wild	Collins (GA)	Holding	Mullin
Cole	Holding	Mullin	Takano	Veasey	Williams	Collins (NY)	Hollingsworth	Murphy
Collins (GA)	Hollingsworth	Murphy	Taylor	Velázquez	Wilson (FL)	Comer	Horn, Kendra S.	Nadler
Collins (NY)	Horn, Kendra S.	Nadler	Thompson (CA)	Visclosky	Wilson (SC)	Conaway	Horsford	Napolitano
Comer	Horsford	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)	Walberg	Wittman	Connolly	Houlahan	Neal
Conaway	Houlahan	Neal	Thompson (PA)	Walden	Cook	Cook	Hoyer	Neguse
Connolly	Hoyer	Neguse	Thornberry	Walker	Cooper	Cooper	Hudson	Newhouse
Cook	Hudson	Newhouse	Timmons	Walorski	Correa	Correa	Huffman	Norcross
Cooper	Huffman	Norcross	Tipton	Waltz	Costa	Costa	Huizenga	Norman
Correa	Huizenga	Norman	Titus	Wasserman	Courtney	Courtney	Hunter	Nunes
Costa	Hunter	Nunes	Tlaib	Schultz	Cox (CA)	Cox (CA)	Hurd (TX)	O'Halleran
Courtney	Hurd (TX)	O'Halleran	Tonko		Craig	Craig	Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez
Cox (CA)	Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez			Crawford	Crawford	Jayapal	Olson
Craig	Jayapal	Olson			Crenshaw	Crenshaw	Jeffries	Omar
Crawford	Jeffries	Omar	Amash	Grothman	Crist	Crist	Johnson (GA)	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Palazzo	Biggs	Massie	Cuellar	Cuellar	Johnson (LA)	Pallone
Crist	Johnson (LA)	Pallone	Gosar	Roy	Cummings	Cummings	Johnson (OH)	Palmer
Crow	Johnson (OH)	Palmer			Cunningham	Cunningham	Johnson (SD)	Panetta
Cuellar	Johnson (SD)	Panetta			Curtis	Curtis	Johnson (TX)	Pappas
Cummings	Johnson (TX)	Pappas	Abraham	Gabbard	Davids (KS)	Davids (KS)	Jordan	Pascrell
Cunningham	Jordan	Pascrell	Bucshon	Granger	Davis (CA)	Davis (CA)	Joyce (OH)	Pence
Curtis	Joyce (OH)	Pelosi	Carter (TX)	Griffith	Davis, Danny K.	Davis, Danny K.	Joyce (PA)	Perlmutter
Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Pence	Davidson (OH)	Jones	Davis, Rodney	Davis, Rodney	Kaptur	Perry
Davis (CA)	Kaptur	Perlmutter	Flores	Lawson (FL)	Dean	Dean	Katko	Peters
Davis, Danny K.	Katko	Peters	Frankel	Marino	DeFazio	DeFazio	Keating	Peterson
Davis, Rodney	Keating	Peterson			DeGette	DeGette	Kelly (IL)	Phillips
Dean	Kelly (IL)	Phillips			DeLauro	DeLauro	Kelly (MS)	Phillips
DeFazio	Kelly (MS)	Pingree			DeBene	DeBene	Kelly (PA)	Pingree
DeGette	Kelly (PA)	Pingree			Delgado	Delgado	Kennedy	Pocan
DeLauro	Kennedy	Pocan			Demings	Demings	Khan	Porter
DeBene	Khan	Porter			DesJarlais	DesJarlais	Kildee	Porter
Delgado	Kildee	Posey			Deutch	Deutch	Kilmer	Pressley
Demings	Kilmer	Pressley			Diaz-Balart	Diaz-Balart	Kim	Price (NC)
DeSaulnier	Kim	Price (NC)			Dingell	Dingell	Kind	Quigley
DesJarlais	Kind	Quigley			Doggett	Doggett	King (IA)	Raskin
Deutch	King (IA)	Raskin			Doyle, Michael	Doyle, Michael	King (NY)	Reed
Diaz-Balart	King (NY)	Ratcliffe			F.	F.	Kinzinger	Reschenthaler
Dingell	Kinzinger	Reed			Duffy	Duffy	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)
Doggett	Kirkpatrick	Reschenthaler			Duncan	Duncan	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC)
Doyle, Michael	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (NY)			Dunn	Dunn	Kuster (NH)	Richmond
F.	Kuster (NH)	Rice (SC)			Emmer	Emmer	Kustoff (TN)	Riggleman
Duffy	Kustoff (TN)	Richmond			Engel	Engel	LaHood	Roby
Duncan	LaHood	Riggleman			Escobar	Escobar	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)
Dunn	LaMalfa	Roby			Eshoo	Eshoo	Lamb	Roe, David P.
Emmer	Lamb	Rodgers (WA)			Espallat	Espallat	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)
Engel	Lamborn	Roe, David P.			Estes	Estes	Langevin	Rogers (KY)
Escobar	Langevin	Rogers (AL)			Evans	Evans	Larsen (WA)	Rooney (FL)
Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (KY)			Ferguson	Ferguson	Larson (CT)	Rose (NY)
Espallat	Larson (CT)	Rooney (FL)			Finkenauer	Finkenauer	Latta	Rose, John W.
Estes	Latta	Rose (NY)			Fitzpatrick	Fitzpatrick	Lawrence	Rouda
Evans	Lawrence	Rose, John W.			Fleischmann	Fleischmann	Lee (CA)	Rouzer
Ferguson	Lee (CA)	Rouda			Fletcher	Fletcher	Lee (NV)	Roy
Finkenauer	Lee (NV)	Rouzer			Fitzpatrick	Fitzpatrick	Lesko	Roybal-Allard
Fleischmann	Lesko	Roybal-Allard			Fortenberry	Fortenberry	Levin (CA)	Ruiz
Fletcher	Levin (CA)	Ruiz			Foster	Foster	Levin (MI)	Ruppersberger
Fortenberry	Levin (MI)	Ruppersberger			Fox (NC)	Fox (NC)	Lewis	Rush
Foster	Lieu, Ted	Rush			Fudge	Fudge	Lieu, Ted	Rutherford
Fox (NC)	Lipinski	Rutherford			Fulcher	Fulcher	Lipinski	Ryan
Fudge	Loeb	Sánchez			Gaetz	Gaetz	Loeb	Sarbanes
Fulcher	Loeb	Sarbanes			Gallagher	Gallagher	Lofgren	Scalise
Gaetz	Long	Scalise			Gallagher	Gallagher	Long	Scanlon
Gallagher	Loudermilk	Scanlon			Galego	Galego	Loeb	Schakowsky
Galego	Lowenthal	Schakowsky			Garamendi	Garamendi	Lowenthal	Schiff
Garamendi	Lowey	Schiff			Garcia (IL)	Garcia (IL)	Lowe	Schneider
Garcia (IL)	Lucas	Schneider			Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Lucas	Schrader
Garcia (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Schrader			Gianforte	Gianforte	Luetkemeyer	Schwartz
Gianforte	Lujan	Schrier			Gibbs	Gibbs	Lujan	Scott (VA)
Gibbs	Luria	Schweikert			Gohmert	Gohmert	Luria	Scott, Austin
Gohmert	Lynch	Scott (VA)			Golden	Golden	Lynch	Scott, David
Golden	Malinowski	Scott, Austin			Gomez	Gomez	Malinowski	Serrano
Gomez	Maloney	Scott, David			Gonzalez (OH)	Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney	Sewell (AL)
Gonzalez (OH)	Carolyn B.	Serrano			Gonzalez (TX)	Gonzalez (TX)	Carolyn B.	Shalala
Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Sewell (AL)			Gooden	Gooden	Maloney, Sean	Sherman
Gooden	Marchant	Shalala			Gottheimer	Gottheimer	Marchant	Sherrill
Gottheimer	Marchant	Sherman			Granger	Granger	Marchant	Shimkus
Graves (GA)	Matsui	Sherrill			Graves (GA)	Graves (GA)	Shimkus	Simpson
Graves (LA)	McAdams	Shimkus			Graves (MO)	Graves (MO)	Simpson	Sires
Graves (MO)	McBath	Simpson			Green (TN)	Green (TN)	Sires	Slotkin
Green (TN)	McCarthy	Sires			Green (TX)	Green (TX)	Slotkin	Smith (MO)
Green (TX)	McCaul	Slotkin			Grijalva	Grijalva	Smith (NE)	Smith (NJ)
Grijalva	McClintock	Smith (MO)			Grothman	Grothman	Smith (NJ)	Smith (WA)
Guest	McCollum	Smith (NE)			Guest	Guest	Smith (WA)	Smucker
Guthrie	McEachin	Smith (NJ)			Guthrie	Guthrie	Smucker	Soto
Haaland	McGovern	Smith (WA)			Haaland	Haaland	Soto	Spanberger
Hagedorn	McHenry	Spanberger			Hagedorn	Hagedorn	Spanberger	Spano
Harder (CA)	McKinley	Speier			Harder (CA)	Harder (CA)	Speier	Stanton
Harris	McNerney	Stanton			Harris	Harris	Stanton	Staubert
Hartzler	Meadows	Staubert			Hartzer	Hartzer	Staubert	Stefanik
Hastings	Meeks	Stefanik			Hastings	Hastings	Stefanik	Steil

NAYS—7

NOT VOTING—16

□ 1210

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO MONITOR AND COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 221) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 29]

YEAS—411

Adams	Beyer	Burchett
Aderholt	Biggs	Burgess
Aguiar	Billirakis	Bustos
Allen	Bishop (GA)	Butterfield
Allred	Bishop (UT)	Byrne
Amodei	Blumenauer	Calvert
Armstrong	Blunt Rochester	Carbajal
Arrington	Bonamici	Cárdenas
Axne	Bost	Carson (IN)
Babin	Boyle, Brendan	Carter (GA)
Bacon	F.	Cartwright
Baird	Brady	Case
Balderson	Brindisi	Casten (IL)
Banks	Brooks (AL)	Castor (FL)
Barr	Brooks (IN)	Castro (TX)
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Chabot
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Cheney
Beatty	Buchanan	Chu, Judy
Bera	Buck	Cicilline
Bergman	Budd	Cisneros

Steube	Trahan	Watson Coleman
Stevens	Trone	Weber (TX)
Stewart	Turner	Webster (FL)
Stivers	Underwood	Welch
Suozi	Upton	Wenstrup
Swalwell (CA)	Van Drew	Westerman
Takano	Vargas	Wexton
Taylor	Veasey	Wild
Thompson (CA)	Vela	Williams
Thompson (MS)	Velázquez	Wilson (FL)
Thompson (PA)	Visclosky	Wilson (SC)
Thornberry	Walberg	Wittman
Timmons	Walden	Womack
Tipton	Walker	Woodall
Titus	Walorski	Wright
Tlaib	Waltz	Yarmuth
Tonko	Wasserman	Yoho
Torres (CA)	Schultz	Young
Torres Small	Waters	Zeldin
(NM)	Watkins	

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—21

Abraham	Gabbard	Mast
Bucshon	Gosar	Payne
Carter (TX)	Griffith	Ratcliffe
Crow	Jones	Sánchez
Davidson (OH)	Larson (CT)	Schrier
Flores	Lawson (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Frankel	Marino	Wagner

□ 1233

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 29.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call vote 29, I was unavoidably detained and unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on HR 221, the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism Act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I unexpectedly had to return to my district this morning and was unable to attend the vote series. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 26, “nay” on rollcall No. 27, “yea” on rollcall No. 28, and “yea” on rollcall No. 29.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MARINO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on Friday, January 11 due to personal reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: “yea” for rollcall No. 26, “nay” for rollcall No. 27, “yea” for rollcall No. 28, and “yea” for rollcall No. 29.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is the majority leader of the House, for our first official colloquy.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. We have reversed positions, of course. For a number of years now I have had the privilege of having a colloquy with Mr. MCCARTHY who was then the majority leader. So Mr. SCALISE has now undertaken my role, a role probably he didn't welcome, but I know that he will do well as minority whip.

As majority leader I am still here doing the colloquy, and I am proud to be doing it with Mr. SCALISE who is an outstanding Member. I congratulate him on his position and look forward to working with him through the years toward trying to create agreement, consensus, and action by the Congress on behalf of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business with last votes no later than 3 p.m.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspensions, as is the natural order, will be announced at the close of business today.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, we will consider H.R. 268 which is the Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019. Chairwoman LOWEY released this legislation last week. It will provide relief and recovery assistance for Americans affected by recent hurricanes—some of which were historic in their power and devastation—wildfires, typhoons, and other natural disasters.

Mr. Speaker, we will also consider additional legislation related to fiscal year 2019 appropriations.

We are on day 21 of the shutdown. The House Democrats will continue to work so that it comes to an end as soon as possible.

Members will also be advised that additional legislative items are possible. I might add to that, it is possible we will deal with one, two, or three of the appropriation bills that haven't been passed, but it is also quite possible that, hopefully, we will deal with the balance of the appropriation bills which have not been enacted. We will have to see what transpires over the next 24, 48, 72, or 96 hours. Hopefully, we will be able to move forward to get our Federal employees back to work.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland. I appreciate his kind remarks and would return those as well.

The gentleman is well-versed at this process and is a noble battler in the debate of ideas. I look forward to having continued conversations about, not only the areas where we may have some differences, but how we can find common ground. The gentleman is very good at working with both sides to find common ground, and, obviously, right now we are in the middle of one of those differences that hopefully can get resolved.

As we have been in these meetings at the White House with the other leaders, both House and Senate, Republican and Democrat, the unfortunate thing is that we have been at an impasse. The President, through his Department of Homeland Security, has made a formal

request and a detailed request for the amount of money it will take to secure our border; to properly give our agents—the people who are risking their lives to keep our country safe—the tools they need. It requires a lot of things. It might require more border patrol agents, more tools and technology, but clearly also physical barriers. That seems to be the area where we have had an impasse.

□ 1230

I know that as the President put a formal offer on the table backed up by the experts at the Department of Homeland Security for what it will take to secure the border, up until this point, we haven't seen a formal proposal response to counter that offer, if, in fact, the gentleman's side does agree that we need to secure the border. The President has made a formal request that came from our experts at the Department of Homeland Security.

The only offer I have seen put on the table is the Speaker's offer, and I am not even sure if it was serious, when she said she would support \$1. Now, I know the gentleman from Maryland would hopefully recognize that \$1 is not a serious counteroffer.

The President has had multiple meetings at the White House and has continued to extend an invitation for whenever there is a serious counteroffer that can be backed up with an explanation of how that can actually secure our border, if, in fact, that is the objective of the other side.

Can the gentleman from Maryland share with me when that counteroffer will be made, when a formal, serious proposal to get our government back open and secure our border will be put on the table?

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his observations.

Of course, as the gentleman knows, we have and continue to be and are today even more so concerned about the fact that the President of the United States has taken hostage the Government of the United States and shut it down. As a result, what we have asked for before we get into serious negotiations is to let us open up the government; for, after all, when we have border security being our focus, nobody that is protecting the borders for the United States of America is getting paid. The morale is low; the apprehension is high; and we believe very strongly that the first step we ought to take is open up government.

Then, as the gentleman well knows, we have articulated on numerous occasions—and I hope the gentleman believes we are honest. And when the gentleman reviews the record of when we were in charge of the House and the Senate, we made very substantial investments in border security, as I think probably the gentleman knows.

Furthermore, we have been ready to support and offered the bills that the Republicans have passed. And, in fact, I think the minority leader in the Senate said that he would accept the number that the President suggested, and

we made some counteroffers. They were rejected.

In fact, Senator MCCONNELL believed he had an agreement with the President on keeping the government open. He sent us a bill to do just that in the waning days of December, and as the minority whip well knows, that bill was not taken up on the floor of this House.

In fact, a bill which had been pending for 11½ months in committee first came to the floor with 10 days left in the year. That bill included a number far above the number that the President originally asked for and far above any number that had been discussed. Although it passed the House, the House knew then, very well, that it did not have the votes in the Senate to pass, and it did not pass. As a result, the government shut down.

And we continue to be in a place, as we said at the White House, to negotiate on border security to secure our borders, to protect our people from those who would come across our borders to commit crimes, protect against drugs being imported, protect against the trafficking of human beings. We all share that view: Republicans and Democrats. The issue is how we most effectively accomplish that objective.

Pending that, the government, as we took power—and it was our responsibility—what we have done over the last 2 weeks is to pass, essentially, your bills. I don't know how we can be much more bipartisan than that than to pass your bills.

Mr. SCALISE. Reclaiming my time, those were not our bills. The House had a negotiation going on with the Senate. The Senate, as the gentleman knows, passed some bills—not all of the bills that were brought to the House floor, but brought some bills that were different from the House bills. As you know, when the Senate passes a bill and the House has a different version, you go to conference committee. You don't just say: "We are going to take the Senate bill."

Also, as you brought that bill to the floor, the Speaker, the majority leader brought to the floor as part of that package a bill that did not pass the Senate floor, a bill that would have reversed the Mexico City policy. That change was dramatic because that would have allowed taxpayer money to go to foreign government entities that provide abortion.

It has been the policy of this country, since Ronald Reagan went to Mexico to deliver that speech and create the Mexico City policy, that we don't give taxpayer money to fund abortion. And I know that has gone back and forth through different administrations.

This President has made it very clear that he will strictly enforce the Mexico City policy. That bill on the floor would have reversed it. That is not language that passed the Senate floor.

In addition to that, if you go back throughout these negotiations, at the

very beginning, the President has been talking about a crisis at the border. The crisis at the border is very real. In our first meeting with the leaders in the Situation Room at the White House, both the Speaker and the minority leader of the Senate interrupted the Secretary of Homeland Security every time she tried to go through this new crisis that we are seeing.

It is not just the drugs, which are dramatic and we need to stop. It is not just the human trafficking, which is dramatic and we need to stop. It is not just the murders that are happening. There are murders that happened in so many States.

In your State of Maryland, just recently, someone who is in this country illegally from El Salvador was sentenced to life in prison without parole in Montgomery County, Maryland, for the murder of someone, and he had no remorse for his crime.

We just saw a police officer in California who was murdered by someone who came back and forth through this country illegally multiple times because we don't have physical barriers to secure our border.

So that presentation was interrupted, and we never got through the full presentation; but ultimately, the Secretary of Homeland Security has laid out why we have a crisis at the border, and it needs to be resolved, and they went into a detailed breakdown of costs to secure the border.

So at issue right here, now, is a difference in amount. If your side truly does agree that we have to secure our border, which I have heard the Speaker, the minority leader, and others say they need to secure the border, yet they haven't been willing to agree to more than \$1 in the request that has been made by the administration to secure the border.

So the real question is, at the heart of this debate, if we are all for border security, we can talk about border security.

In fact, back in 2006, President Obama, when he was a Senator, talked about the need for securing the border when he voted for the Fence Act. The minority leader, Mr. SCHUMER, at the time voted for the Fence Act. That language, the language—and you can call it whatever you like: a fence, a wall, cement, steel slats. But ultimately, it is law, language that allows what can and can't be built.

The language that Minority Leader SCHUMER at the time voted for in 2006 would have given the Department of Homeland Security many of the tools they need in language, but not the money. And so now we are at a point where, if it is all of a sudden he is against that kind of physical structure that he was for in '06, he ought to explain why, and so should others who have maybe changed their position.

But if the language in 2006 would give the Secretary of Homeland Security the tools they need and the authority they need to actually start securing

the ports of the border that are between ports of entry—we have ports of entry, and everybody knows where those are. And we, by the way, stopped a lot of really bad people from coming into our country at ports of entry. What we don't know is how many people come through the areas where we have no ports of entry, where we have no borders.

Everybody recognizes that you can't just stop people at the points of entry and then have no protection in the hundreds of miles—we are talking about over 500 miles of unprotected area of this country on the southern border where there is a crisis that is growing every single day.

And if we acknowledge that—now, I know the minority leader and the Speaker went on TV the other night and said it is a fabricated crisis. How could you call this a fabricated crisis when you see deaths, when you see over 90 percent of the heroin that comes into this country and kills Americans every single day is coming across our southern border. That is not a fabricated crisis. Those are real serious things that are happening, that are bad.

There are good people who come to this country. America is the greatest country in the world for letting people in legally. We let over a million people into our country legally every single year, and it enriches our country. It is a legal process. And there are millions of people waiting to come to this country the right way.

So while we recognize that greatness of our country, we also recognize that there are people who are bad people who come into our country every single day as well, and we need to have the tools to secure our border so we can stop that.

So the real question is: How much money is the other side willing to support to actually secure the border?

If the department that is tasked with keeping our country safe is saying they need \$5.7 billion, if you agree to a smaller number, if you want to put on the table a smaller number—it is not \$1, and let's at least recognize that was an insult. So if it is not \$1, then what is the amount you will support and put on the table to start a real negotiation to solve this crisis?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. President, the Government of the United States partially has been shut down. That is the issue here. We can have the debate that the gentleman just discussed—not a word about opening up the people's government, not a word about 800,000 people who are not getting their salaries, not a word of the financial instability that he is subjecting 800,000 people to, "he" being the President of the United States. They are being held hostage for the ransom of doing what they believe is the right thing to do on border security.

However, Mr. HURD says—a Republican who has more border mileage on

the border than any other congressional district in America—what the President wants to do is not the right thing.

Senator RON JOHNSON says a similar quote. LINDSEY GRAHAM said he thought it was a bad investment. Now, he didn't say it yesterday or the day before. He said it about a year ago.

Mr. SCALISE. Reclaiming my time, LINDSEY GRAHAM did say we need to build the wall. LINDSEY GRAHAM has a different solution, I am sure, than the gentleman from Maryland. So let's be clear.

And I was speaking to Senator GRAHAM last night about this. He wants to start building the wall. And clearly, your side has not been willing.

And the President, by the way, in the meeting in the Oval Office, in the Situation Room, 2 days ago looked at the Speaker directly and said: Okay. We don't agree even on some of these other areas of government that haven't been open, but if you will agree to work with me on the wall, I will support another 30 days of keeping all government going, even on the areas we disagree, but to open everything up and continue negotiations on the wall. And the Speaker said no.

We could have everything open today, but the Speaker is the one who is being held hostage by the far left elements of your party because she is yet to agree to anything, not putting more than \$1.

She said on TV last week she would support \$1. That is an insult. And I have yet to see, in any of the meetings I have been in, her willingness to support more than that.

And so we could have everything opened today. That offer has been put on the table. The President, himself, has said you can write the definition of the wall. You can ban cement wall. The President has already acknowledged he would be willing to support that. He would be willing to support a lower number if you can justify how it secures the border, but that offer has never been put on the table.

We could end this crisis today. Twenty-one days in is too long. And there is a solution. But the solution includes, it is not going to be your way or the highway. You can't say: "No, we want everything or nothing." You have got to be willing to put something on the table that will secure the border of this country, or just say you are not for border security. But you can't say you are for border security and then not agree to more than \$1.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. The government is shut down. There is no excuse for that. But the President wants his way, and he has taken 800,000 people hostage, and the ransom he demands is his wall.

□ 1245

NANCY PELOSI has nothing to do with shutting down this government. We have passed bill after bill over the last 2 weeks to open up this government.

If the minority whip thinks it is good for border security not to pay people who are protecting the border, he and I differ.

Let me tell you what Mick Mulvaney said. Now, he wasn't there last night, and I talked to Senator GRAHAM last night. He made the statement that I just reflected to you.

Acting Chief of Staff Mick Mulvaney said, in 2015—I understand it is not when he is working for the President, who is paying his salary—"To just say build the darn fence and have that be the end of an immigration discussion is absurd and almost childish for someone running for President to take that simplistic of a view."

He said that on WRHI on 8/25/15. Look it up.

The government is shut down. If the minority whip will look at the record, we funded more money for border security in 2009 than was funded in the next 7 years under Republican control.

They didn't bring their bill, Mr. Speaker, to the floor until 11½ months had passed. But now border security has to be done right this second or we are going to close down government, keep it shut, and keep hostage 800,000 people and millions and millions and millions of Americans who rely on the services of government.

A, we are for border security. We do not want people coming into this country who are not authorized to come into this country.

B, we care about crime. We care about drugs. We care about investing money to stop drugs coming into the country and to treat those who are afflicted with drugs.

The record reflects that, Mr. Speaker. But the record also reflects that the Republicans have, over and over and over again, used the shutting down of government, the taking hostage of the people's government, to get their way.

Newt Gingrich did it first for a long period of time in 1995 and 1996, 21 days. We are going to surpass that this time. He did it because President Clinton said: I am not going to allow you to cut education spending for the people of United States as deeply as you want to cut it.

Then Senator CRUZ came over here and talked to the so-called Freedom Caucus and said: Unless Obama agrees to repeal the Affordable Care Act, we are going to shut down government.

And they shut down government. Very frankly, when we tried to open it up, the minority whip didn't vote to open it up. So maybe he doesn't care about opening up government, paying people who are working for the people of the United States. I don't know.

Then, just recently, a few weeks ago, when they came to the end of the fiscal year, they had not done their job. The Republicans are in charge of the Senate; they were in charge of the House; and they have the Presidency of the United States.

So we did a CR, and we voted for it because we didn't want to shut down

government. Then we came to the December date to which that CR ran, and, lo and behold, the majority leader of the United States Senate sent us over a bill. It was not our bill; it was a bill from the Republican majority leader. It came here under unanimous consent. Their Republican-led Senate sent it here, and, lo and behold, the leadership in the House would not take up that bill.

Why? The President, who had told Senator MCCONNELL he would sign it, changed his mind. Whether it was Ann Coulter, Sean Hannity, Rush Limbaugh, I don't know who the principal adviser in that decision was, but one person communicated: I won't sign that bill.

So the Republican leadership decided: We won't put that bill on the floor.

They put a bill on the floor—they said over and over and over again: This week, we put bills on the floor that wouldn't pass the Senate.

They put a bill that they knew would not pass the United States Senate on the floor, sent it over there. It didn't pass, and government has been shut down.

The gentleman continues to want to talk about, can we negotiate? We can negotiate. The President walked out. He walked out because NANCY PELOSI, when asked, "Thirty days from now, will you support the wall?" said, "No."

The President had a tantrum, and he walked out. He said: Well, this is a waste of my time.

This is not a process where the President tells us to do things. As I recall, Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States, Article I, says we are the policymakers; we are the ones who pass the laws; we are the ones who say what the executive department carries out as policy.

So we ought to pass these bills. Then, yes, we ought to deal, honestly and openly and together, to make sure the borders are secure.

The gentleman said the immigration system does not work; it is broken. He is absolutely right. The Senate, 5 or 6 years ago, passed a bill, in a bipartisan way, with over 62 votes, 14 Republicans, and sent it to the House under Republican leadership 6 years ago. They have never brought that bill to the floor. We have pleaded with them to bring that bill to the floor to fix the immigration system. It has never come, Mr. Speaker, to the floor of this House.

But what we should never do, we should never take hostage the government of the United States, the employees who toil every day on behalf of the policies that we adopt and on behalf of the American people. We should never take them hostage and say: If you don't do what I say to do, we are going to keep them in an unpaid status, working if they are critical employees and locked out if they are not.

Mr. Speaker, it is very, very unfortunate that we find ourselves in this position. I would urge that the Republican

whip, who is my friend and whom I respect, talk to the President of the United States and say: Let's open up the government. Mr. HOYER has told me we will sit down and have a rational, reasonable, fact-based, expert-based discussion on how, in fact, we accomplish the objective we all say we want to accomplish, and that is to make our borders secure.

We are prepared to do that, open this government.

Mr. SCALISE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman is finished. We will, obviously, have more time to go back and forth on this, but let's keep in mind a few facts.

First of all, the last shutdown of the United States Government was dubbed the Schumer shutdown because the Senate minority leader wanted to force his way on DACA.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman for one moment.

Mr. HOYER. Does the gentleman remember how long that lasted?

Mr. SCALISE. Oh, it lasted very shortly because the gentleman from New York realized he was on the wrong side of the issue, just like right now your side is on the wrong side of this issue opposing border security.

Let's be very clear what the fight is about, and it shouldn't be a fight. It is a fight because the President has said: Here is a proposal that my Department of Homeland Security has brought that said these are the tools they need to keep the country safe with a crisis at the border.

It can't be denied. I know some on your side want to deny it. I don't think the gentleman from Maryland denies it. But, clearly, when the Senate minority leader and the Speaker of the House go on national TV and say it is a fabricated crisis at the border, the American people see what is happening at the border. We can debate how best to solve it.

The President, through the Department of Homeland Security, has put down a proposal of what it is going to take. This is not a new idea.

Obviously, the President ran on this as a front-and-center issue. He not only ran on it, but he was elected by the American people as President to carry out border security and build a wall. It was part of the national debate.

I know some people on your side don't even want to recognize that that election occurred and the result, but it happened.

Mr. HOYER. Oh, no. I think there was an election, and he did raise that question. As I recall, that is why I am the majority leader and you are the minority whip.

Mr. SCALISE. You were not the majority leader when that happened. He was elected on that. We were still in the majority.

Let's remember why we are here. To think that this is some new idea the President is bringing forward is ignor-

ing the history, and let's go through some of that history.

Obviously, it was front and center in the presidential election, and he was elected in large part on building a wall to secure our country's border.

Then we go to the first spending bill as he was President, and we had a disagreement. There were a lot of things that we were in disagreement on.

We wanted to rebuild our military, and we finally came to a 2-year agreement to do just that. It was critically important to start rebuilding the military of this country that was decimated, to give our men and women in uniform who risk their lives for our country a much-needed pay raise. We finally did that.

In that negotiation, the President wanted and he was talking about \$25 billion for full border security, to build out the full 550 miles that are not secure right now, and they are well identified. The gentleman from Maryland knows those areas where we haven't built walls. Sure, we have got some money to build walls. There is about 120 miles of wall being built, wall that is not all cement. Some of it is steel slats.

Let the experts figure out the best way to secure our border. We are not the architects of the border. Let the experts be that.

But there is some wall being built, but not enough, especially in the areas where Federal law today prohibits wall from being built.

You want to know how ridiculous some of the laws are right now that we are trying to change? Federal law prohibits the President from building walls in the most cost-effective way, in the most efficient way. Why would we have those kinds of prohibitions in law?

We passed a bill through the House before the shutdown happened. You voted no. A lot of your side voted no. I think all your side, in fact, voted no. But it was a bill the President would have signed that would have given him the tools he needs to secure the border.

It went over to the Senate. The reason it didn't get to the President's desk is not because there wasn't Republican support. They have a 60-vote rule in the Senate.

I can disagree. You might even disagree, I don't know. I disagree on that. On appropriations bills, they should at least let the majority rule so we can properly govern this country in a more efficient manner. But they have a 60-vote requirement.

So the Senate minority, the Democrats in the Senate, all voted together to block it, and that led to a shutdown. That bill would have kept the government running and secured the border, but Democrats voted no in the House, Democrats voted no in the Senate, and so we have a shutdown.

How are we going to get out of this? How are we going to get it resolved? We can talk about hostages. We can talk about the people on your side of

the aisle who refuse to support any border security with a dollar amount behind it. You can use words all day, but words don't secure our borders. Borders secure our border. Walls and barriers secure our border.

The President has said that you can call it and define it whatever you want. He has been very flexible in wanting to negotiate. But in every one of those meetings, there has not been a counteroffer put on the table by your side.

If we want to resolve the crisis, it involves both sides coming together. The President is already out there publicly, in our meetings, saying he is willing to negotiate and come to a different place.

You should work with your side to come up with definitions, to come up with a different dollar amount. But it has to end in securing our border. If we all agree on that, it has to end in the actual language and dollars to accomplish that objective.

The President said: I will give you 30 more days. Even though we don't agree on some of these other things, I will agree to sign that into law, if you will agree to work with me on the wall.

The Speaker said no. It was the Speaker who said no, not the President. That is why we are at day 21.

We didn't even need to be at day 1. We passed a bill out of the House. The Senate killed it because every Democrat voted no.

So here we are. Republicans and Democrats and everybody in this room know how we can solve this problem, but it is not by you all sitting there and saying we only are going to support a dollar and nothing more. Real money has to be put on the table to solve the crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. We could go on and on, Mr. Speaker. The fact of the matter is the Senate sent us a bill to keep the government open. They passed it unanimously, under Republican leadership. The President said he would sign it. He changed his mind, and this House folded. And the Republicans who were in charge at the time wouldn't even put the Senate bill on the floor.

We are not prepared to be bludgeoned by taking hostage 800,000 people who work for the Federal Government and who are not now being paid, some of whom are working.

□ 1300

And, ironically, they are working to protect the border and to make sure our planes are flying, to make sure people who fly on planes are not in danger.

We want the President of the United States to open up this government. We want the Republicans to help us open up this government. We just passed four bills that are the Senate bills. Senator MCCONNELL is not going to take "yes" for an answer because the President tells him: I am not going to sign those bills.

Let me tell you something, Mr. Speaker. I have been a Member of this body for some period of time, and I served with George Bush. He was President of the United States, and we had a Democratic House, and we didn't have a shutdown. He signed appropriations bills. We worked together. We respected one another.

I would hope, Mr. Speaker, in closing, that the whip would, in fact, help us open up the government, and then we are prepared to sit down—he knows me—and talk about how we make our borders secure and protect our people and, yes, give humanitarian services to those who are seeking asylum, running from violence and mayhem and murder. We are prepared to do that. We want to do that.

I would hope the whip, I would hope Senator McCONNELL, who was quoted just a few years ago as saying, “shutdown is a failed policy”—shutdowns ought not to occur. Adults who are responsible ought not to allow that to happen, realizing full well that in order to preclude that from happening, compromise is absolutely essential on both sides.

President Trump is the President of the United States. We have to work with him to compromise, to come to agreement. But there are an awful lot of Republicans—I quoted WILL HURD; I quoted RON JOHNSON; I quoted some other Republicans—an awful lot of Republicans who think the President has the wrong idea. And, frankly, as Mr. Mulvaney said during the course of the campaign, it wasn't a very realistic idea.

But, that aside, it is time for us to open up the government, and then we will have an extensive discussion, as we must, as we should, in the best interests of the American people, to keep our borders secure and keep them safe.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I know that we are closing this. I do want to go back.

Last year, when the President signed the omnibus bill to keep the government open, at that time he said: This won't happen again. He laid down a marker last year that, okay, he will go along with a bill that is far short of what he needs to secure the border, but he wasn't going to do it again. That was a year ago.

So everybody has known that this issue is going to have to get resolved because lives are at risk. The President, like we did, took an oath to protect this country. That is what this is about. We surely want to open up all areas of government, but keeping the border secure is part of that. And so when the President signed the bill last year, he said: It is not going to happen again.

Now, obviously, when we came to this year, there were some people telling the President the votes weren't there to put the money in place to secure the border. In fact, the now Speaker, when she was minority leader, went to the White House and told

the President: The votes aren't there in the House to fund your request for the wall.

Mr. HOYER. How many Republicans were in the House at that point in time?

Mr. SCALISE. We had over 218, clearly.

Mr. HOYER. You had 240-plus.

Mr. SCALISE. Good for you, and, obviously, things have changed.

But when the minority leader then told the President the votes weren't there to fund the wall, maybe the President took her at her word and thought that was an accurate assessment of the House. It turned out she was wrong. We passed the bill to fund the President's request.

The House had a difference with the Senate. It is surely not the first time in this country's history where the Senate passed one bill that was short of what we needed to secure the border, and we came back and passed a bill to fully fulfill the President's request to secure the border. So we ended up at an impasse not because there weren't enough Republican votes, but because there were no Democratic votes to do that. And now we are here today.

Let's talk about quotes. He wants to quote Republicans. I will quote a Democrat. I won't tell you who it is first.

In 2006, when there was a bill to put \$50 billion in place, over 25 years, for border security, this Democrat in the Senate said it will authorize some badly needed funding for better fences and better security along our borders, and that should help stem some of the tide of illegal immigration in this country.

That was in 2006, for over \$50 billion for border security, and the Democrat who said that was then-Senator Barack Obama. So you can quote Republicans. I will quote Democrats.

Mr. HOYER. That bill passed, did it not?

Mr. SCALISE. That bill passed, but it didn't put the money there, and that is why we are here.

And again, he can talk and give great speeches and say we need \$50 billion, but if you don't appropriate the \$50 billion, the money is not there to actually build the fencing that is needed.

Mr. HOYER. Was that bill brought up in the House?

Mr. SCALISE. And so now we need to talk about how to fund the wall, how to fund the structure, call it what you will. And again, the President, himself, has said you can title it however you want. You can ban cement fencing.

But at the same time, what Barack Obama and CHUCK SCHUMER voted for in 2006 is the authority to build what is needed, but they didn't put the money there. It is time to finally back up the word. It is hot air until you put the money on the table.

So the money has been put on the table by the Republicans, at least an offer, backed up with real data of where the money would be spent to secure this country. There has not been a counteroffer.

So let's talk now about the final issue, and that is adjournment.

I know later today the House will be voting to adjourn. Last week, the House, under the Democratic majority, as you proudly talk about the fact that you all are in the majority, you all voted to adjourn. We voted not to adjourn.

We should stay here to get this job done, to finally have a real negotiation to solve our differences. We can solve our differences, but we are not going to solve them by continuing to adjourn every weekend when we should be negotiating and getting the government back open and securing the border.

On this final thought, would the gentleman address the vote, the motion that will be made later to adjourn that we oppose?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. The gentleman has a different concept of negotiating than I do. If somebody takes somebody that I care about hostage and says now I want to negotiate with you, it is not a negotiation. That is a demand. That is a “if you don't do it, I am going to harm people.”

When you said the President of the United States said: This is the last time I am going to open up government, I am going to sign an almost overwhelmingly supported piece of legislation by Republicans and Democrats—George Bush never did that. I don't ever remember Ronald Reagan doing that or George H.W. Bush doing that or Bill Clinton doing that. They did it when it was a close vote, but not when it was overwhelming that we ought to open up the government.

As long as hostages are held by your opponent, you are not negotiating. You are subject to being demanded, “Do what I say.” That is not the democratic process, and it is harming, literally, millions, tens of millions of people in the process in order to get his way. I have not seen that before.

The other two shutdowns were legislative shutdowns. There is no doubt this is an executive shutdown, and you just said it: I will never sign something like this again unless it gives me what I want.

Frankly, that is what we saw in the negotiations over the 3 days we were there. The last day, of course, was about a 10-minute day because the President stomped out.

Mr. SCALISE, all I can tell you is I share your view of the objective, but because we don't agree with the same ways and means to accomplish that objective, shutting down government ought not to be the alternative. The alternative ought to be to keep talking and getting to a place where I think you and I both want to get, where these borders are secure, where people are not being transported across it for human trafficking purposes, where murderers don't come across the border.

But there is a surge right now across our border, and that surge is of mostly

mothers and children seeking asylum, coming to ports of entry—not across any fences or borders, coming to ports of entry. The border guards are telling us they are turning themselves in. They want to, because they are seeking refuge from a country that has purported to be a country of refuge, that raises a statue in New York Harbor to send that message. But we need to make them known to us when they come into the country. We agree on that.

So, rather than all this rhetoric back and forth, Mr. Speaker, it is a simple proposition. Senator MCCONNELL has said, unless the President says he will sign on opening up the government, he won't put it on the floor. That is the only person who is stopping you, because we have sent bills.

Mr. COLE of your side said: I don't like the bills because they are only Senate bills. We don't like them either, but we like, less, government being shut down. We like, less, 800,000 people being put at risk. We like, less, the anxiety that we are causing our Federal employees in terms of the financial stability of their homes and their ability to put food on their tables and pay their mortgage and pay their rent.

Surely—surely—we ought to be able to come to agreement that that is not what we ought to inflict to get our way. I hope we open up our government.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland.

And when you look at the women who are coming across through this trek to try to cross the border, first of all, asylum has been offered by Mexico to all of the people as part of that caravan. Thousands of people were offered asylum, work permits—turned it down. There is a legal way to seek asylum.

It seems to me, if another country offers you asylum and you want to leave your country, you take the asylum, but they turned it down. But the women who are coming over, Doctors Without Borders has done a study and said that over 30 percent of the women who are on this trek have been sexually assaulted or worse.

We should all want to address this crisis. There is a way to solve the crisis. If we talk about hostages, both sides can use terms. But when the President of the United States and the White House look at the Speaker and say, "I will sign a bill that contains things that we have yet to negotiate that I don't agree with; I will sign it if you agree to keep negotiating," and the Speaker of the House said no, that is the my-way-or-the-highway approach that is wrong.

The President has put multiple things on the table, has offered to negotiate on terms, on dollars, on every front, and not one counteroffer. That has got to change. We can solve this crisis, but it is going to involve both sides being willing to put something on the table to solve the border security crisis. I hope we can get there, and we will keep working at it.

I appreciate the comments and the thoughts of the gentleman from Maryland, and I truly do believe that he wants to solve this. We have some differences. Let's keep working and get it done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 2019, TO MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 2019

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, January 14, 2019, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALLRED). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? There was no objection.

SHUTDOWN IMPACT ON CENTRAL VALLEY

(Mr. HARDER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HARDER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind Members of the everyday faces being hurt by this government shutdown.

Mr. Speaker, 21 days into this crisis, the Central Valley has had enough. I spoke to a woman from Modesto who drives 30 miles to work every morning to serve our country as a TSA agent. She goes paycheck to paycheck, supports her kids, pays her rent, healthcare, groceries. She is not getting paid right now, and her daughter may have to drop out of college because her mom can't afford her tuition.

What are we doing?

And it is not just Federal employees. Farmers in my district can't apply for tariff relief because the Farm Services Agency isn't open. Because HUD is closed, I have hundreds of families who won't be able to pay their rent and are worried about being evicted.

This is an unnecessary crisis. The Central Valley—America—needs this to stop. I urge everyone on this floor to put politics aside, to work together, and to reopen our government.

□ 1315

STRENGTHENING BORDER SECURITY

(Mr. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the people of Florida's Second Congressional District who stand in strong support of the Trump administration's efforts to secure our southern border. Unfortunately, obstructionist leadership on the other side of the aisle is unwilling to even consider a commonsense solution to the prob-

lem that hurts the security of our Nation.

This has become a needlessly divisive issue. We simply must secure our borders. Despite the steadfast efforts of law enforcement, human traffickers, drug dealers, and other violent criminals continue to enter our country from the southern border daily. Furthermore, the majority of heroin, fentanyl, and methamphetamine in America are smuggled into America from Mexico.

With the opioid epidemic and drug addiction costing our economy hundreds of billions of dollars annually, and taking countless lives, we must take action.

I stand with my colleagues and President Trump in our commitment to secure our Nation and protect our people.

RESTORE FUNDING TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(Ms. WILD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, this shutdown is tearing at the fabric of our society, and one of the clearest examples is the lack of funding for the Justice Department.

As a practicing attorney for the past 30+ years, I know that many people, when facing some of the most challenging times of their lives, often depend on Justice Department services. When we fail to provide those resources, our fellow citizens are forced to suffer in silence.

This lack of funding has led the Violence Against Women Act to expire, jeopardizing protections for domestic abuse and sexual assault victims. Constituents in my district, who provide assistance to these survivors through such fine organizations as Turning Point of Lehigh Valley, and the Crime Victims Council, have said that their programs could soon be at risk.

And because of Washington's failure to fund programs like the Victims of Crime Act Assistance Grant Program, organizations that look out for children suffering abuse aren't getting the resources they need either.

As promised, when this shutdown began, I will be making regular charitable contributions to individuals and agencies in my district who are adversely affected by the shutdown, but that will, by no means, offset loss of Federal funding.

Our constituents are suffering, and they need us to act.

END THE TRUMP SHUTDOWN NOW

(Mr. CLAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government, the greatest Nation on Earth, should never shut down. Never. It is outrageous, it is totally unnecessary, and it must end immediately.

Today, 800,000 Federal workers who go to work every day to serve this Nation and the American people won't get

paid, not because they did a bad job, but because of a temper tantrum from a President whose first allegiance is not to the national interest, but to protecting his fragile ego, and keeping his racist campaign promise to build a wall that no one with an ounce of common sense wants.

The U.S. House has passed legislation to open the government, pay our employees and contractors, and get on with the people's business. It is up to Leader McCONNELL and the President to do their jobs and end this ridiculous Trump shutdown.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

REOPEN THE GOVERNMENT

(Ms. STEVENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on my colleagues and the President to reopen the government.

Too many lives are being impacted. Too much is at stake. I cannot sit idly by and watch the impasse that continues to plague our country. I have been in constant discussions with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come to agreement, but to no avail.

This shutdown is hurting our economy, causing distrust in our sacred democracy, and putting the lives of hundreds of thousands of Federal employees in limbo. This is unacceptable.

There are currently 5,730 Federal employees in Michigan who are out of work. This shutdown is seriously impacting our country's safety and health.

There are FDA labs in Detroit that inspect for food and drug safety and oversee the interdiction of items coming into our country. They must be allowed to continue, this work.

The House just voted on the final appropriations bill to reopen the government. I urge my colleagues in the Senate and the President to put an end to this for once and for all, and to pass these bills.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF BARBARA YAROSLAVSKY

(Mr. TED LIEU of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life of my friend, Barbara Yaroslavsky, who died on December 26, 2018, at the age of 71.

Barbara dedicated her life to public service, activism, and supporting her community in as many ways as she could find.

Born in Los Angeles on August 9, 1947, Barbara was raised with the belief that community involvement was the key to making a difference in the lives of those around her. She took a special

interest in education and healthcare issues, championing the welfare of children and families.

She also actively participated in the Jewish community, sitting on several boards at the Jewish Federation of Greater L.A., and ensuring the Jewish community's voice was heard in government and policymaking.

Additionally, Barbara volunteered with many nonprofit organizations. She served on the L.A. Commission on Community and Family Services, the California Board of Registered Nursing, the Advisory Board for L.A.'s Best, and Friends of the Saban Community Clinic. She was also a past chair and member of the California Medical Board.

Barbara and her future husband, Zev Yaroslavsky, met while he was a hall monitor at the L.A. Hebrew High School, and she was at the front desk of the American Jewish University. They married in 1971, 4 years before Zev was elected to the L.A. City Council. Zev then vacated it to run for the L.A. County Board of Supervisors, where he served for many years.

Barbara is survived by her husband, Zev, two children, David and Mina, and four grandchildren.

I hope that Barbara's family takes comfort in knowing that her memory will live on in the lives of people she helped throughout her life.

CONGRESS HAS A CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY TO FUND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

(Mrs. FLETCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues here and in the Senate to vote to end this shutdown.

Across Texas, there are nearly 30,000 Federal workers who will not receive their paychecks today, many of them still dutifully performing their jobs.

This Congress has a constitutional duty to fund the government so that the agencies can do their important work, the work of and for the American people, and there is much of it.

In my own district in Houston, for example, this shutdown is delaying our recovery from one of the most devastating natural disasters in our country's history. As Members of this body will recall, Hurricane Harvey hit Houston and the Gulf Coast in August of 2017, causing nearly \$115 billion in damage.

This body appropriated funds to aid the recovery from Harvey, but nearly 18 months later, the City of Houston, and Harris County, still awaits these funds. And the funds can be distributed only after the publication of rules from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, funds that are desperately needed.

The shutdown has delayed publications of these rules, and I urge my colleagues to vote to end the shutdown.

I understand that we have differences over issues—including the best way to secure the border—but shutting down the government is neither a responsible nor reasonable approach to our differences.

I urge Senator McCONNELL to take up the multiple spending bills the House has passed this week, which Senators approved with a large bipartisan majority just weeks ago, so that we can open the government and get back to work for the people.

PASSAGE OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Democrats in Washington continue to urge the President to reopen the government, end the crisis of his own making, and get Federal employees back to work.

Despite this unfortunate situation dragging on, we can celebrate good news out of Richmond, Virginia. Wednesday marked the first day of Virginia's State legislative session. And on day 1, a Senate committee passed a resolution to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment.

Thirty-seven States have voted to ratify the ERA since it passed Congress in 1972, two in the last 2 years. Thirty-eight States must ratify a constitutional amendment, and Virginia could get it across the finish line.

I am thrilled to witness this energy to enshrine women's equality in the Constitution where it belongs. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this incredible State effort, in Virginia and elsewhere, to amend the Constitution to finally ensure equality for all women and men in this country.

THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN IS HURTING PEOPLE

(Mr. EVANS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, the government shutdown is hurting people in Philadelphia right now.

I met a HUD employee this week who is tired of being used as a pawn. She said: "I'm ready to go back to work. I'm ready to serve the people."

Instead, she has to worry about her mortgage and student loans.

She said: "My American Dream is slipping through my fingers. It's really not fair."

Mr. Speaker, she teared up. I understand why.

For the 800,000 Federal workers and Federal contractors, this is not some reality TV show. This is real life.

The workers and citizens served by the government need the President and the Senate to reopen the government first, and then we can have a debate about border security.

The Senate should join the Democratic House in passing the spending bills to reopen the government, bills

that they have already passed last year. And we all need to keep foremost in our minds that this debate about the wall—we should be talking about the real people and getting to work now, Mr. Speaker.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

CLARIFICATION OF REMARKS

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding to me here this afternoon.

I come to the floor here of the United States House of Representatives with a specific purpose today, and that is to address an issue that has become a controversy.

I regret that I made a freshman mistake a week ago today when I took a call from a reporter from the New York Times, and that was a 56-minute interview, without a tape, that resulted in a long article. In that article were snippets of the 56-minute interview.

Part of that inquiry was about the history of immigration policy in this country for over the last, say, 18 or so years, of which I have been a significant part, especially in Iowa, as we have a voice to shape policy and help these presidential candidates move on to the Oval Office.

I am grateful that much of the policy that was debated then is in the Oval Office today, and it is being debated all over this country. But one phrase in that long article has created an unnecessary controversy.

That was my mistake, Mr. Speaker, so I want to start this out with some context of that discussion, and that is this: That if you can control the language, you can control the policy.

Labels have been hurled in this country at people like we have never seen in this history of America. I made a point of this in a September 12 tweet that I sent out as a component of this broader dialogue, and here is the tweet, verbatim, Mr. Speaker:

The word "Nazi" is injected into leftist talking points because the worn out and exhausted word "racist" is overused and applied to nearly everyone.

□ 1330

That is the foundation for at least part of that discussion with a New York Times reporter, Mr. Speaker.

In that also was discussion of other terms that had been used, almost always unjustly labeling otherwise innocent people the word "racist," the word "Nazi," the word "fascist," the phrase "white nationalist," the phrase "white supremacist."

They even are derogatory toward Western civilization, which is the foundation for the American civilization, and we are today the flagship.

At this point, I will read the quote that had brought about this controversy, Mr. Speaker, and this is from The New York Times article titled: "Before Trump, Steve King Set the Agenda for the Wall and Anti-Immigrant Politics," which, by the way, is a bit pejorative, because I have never been anti-immigrant. I have been anti-illegal immigrant, and I remain that way.

But here is the quote. It says: "White nationalist, white supremacist"—and this is from me, by the way, Mr. Speaker—"White nationalist, white supremacist, Western civilization—how did that language become offensive?" Mr. KING said. "Why did I sit in classes teaching me about the merits of our history and our civilization?"

That is off of this article, and that is the substance of this heartburn that seems to be churning across the media in America today.

So I look at that and I think, well, what was that conversation? It was about how those words got plugged into our dialogue, not when the words became offensive, which is what the technical interpretation of this is. How did that language become offensive?

It is, how did that offensive language get injected into our political dialogue? Who does that? How does it get done? How do they get by with laying labels like this on people?

When I asked the question, "Why did I sit in classes teaching me about the merits of our history and our civilization?" that response was strictly for: Why did I sit in Western civilization classes to hear about the merits of our history?

I have never sat in a class at any time and heard any merits about any of those other names, including I have never heard a merit about "racist." I have never heard a merit about "Nazi" or "Fascist" or "white nationalist" or "white supremacist," but Western civilization has merit, and I remain a defender.

So I put together a statement, which is public, and I choose to read it into the RECORD now, Mr. Speaker, and it is this:

"Today, the New York Times is suggesting that I am an advocate for white nationalism and white supremacy. I want to make one thing abundantly clear: I reject those labels and the evil ideology that they define. Further, I condemn anyone that supports this evil and bigoted ideology, which saw in its ultimate expression the systematic murder of 6 million innocent Jewish lives.

"It's true that, like the Founding Fathers, I am an advocate for Western civilization's values and that I profoundly believe that America is the greatest tangible expression of these ideals the world has ever seen. Under any fair political definition, I am simply an American nationalist. America's values are expressed in our founding documents. They are attainable by ev-

eryone, and we take pride that people of all races, religions, and creeds from around the globe aspire to achieve them. I am dedicated to keeping America this way.

"This conviction does not make me a white nationalist or a white supremacist. Once again, I reject those labels and the ideology that they define. As I told the New York Times, 'It's not about race. It's never been about race.' One of my most strongly held beliefs is that we are all created in God's image and that human life is sacred in all its forms."

All of my life's work, all of my public record, all of my bills, all of my votes, all of my activities support that statement that human life is sacred in all of its forms and that we are created in God's image.

So, Mr. Speaker, I regret the heartburn that has poured forth upon this Congress and upon this country, and especially in my State and in my congressional district. But the people who know me know I wouldn't have to even make this statement, because they do know me. They know my life. They know my history. They know that I have lived in the same place since 1978. There is nothing about my family or my history or my neighborhood that would suggest that these false allegations could be supported by any activity whatsoever.

I reject that ideology. I defend American civilization, which is an essential component of Western civilization.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas again for the opportunity to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Iowa, for his comments. I have traveled with him, been to different parts of the country and different parts of the world with my friend, Mr. KING from Iowa. I have seen him dealing with different races, nationalities around the world. And I have had a lot of private conversations and never seen anything that indicated anything but condemnation for white supremacists.

But he is a proud American. He is an American; he is very proud of it. And he is proud to carry the moniker of being an American in any situation, and I would contend that is not a bad thing.

Mr. Speaker, I have been listening to the speeches on the floor here this week. There has been a great deal of righteous indignation and constant condemnation for a shutdown. It is deeply troubling. There are some people working who are not getting paid. I would like to see that fixed.

But President Trump got his answer this week when he continued to try to compromise with Senator SCHUMER and Speaker PELOSI, trying to get a compromise.

I was delighted to hear Majority Leader HOYER mention that we have to have compromise. It is how things are

supposed to work. I agree with the tone of that comment, but it is not a compromise to say I will give you a dollar for the border wall when it is such a serious matter, and especially when we have a history of people making comments on the Democratic side as well as the Republican side about the need for border security, the need for either a wall, a barrier, a fence, but tough, tight border security for the country, which is the most generous country, not only philanthropically. There has never been a country that has given more, done more, without any request in return, but just out of the goodness of Americans' hearts, for other parts of the world. We do that. We care deeply.

But the only way you can have people who are giving and who have money to share and spare is if we have a vibrant economy here. Otherwise, America continued the move we saw during the last administration where the middle class kept shrinking, the poor got much bigger, and the rich, well, it is easiest to put it this way: We have never had a time in the United States history, never, when the policies of an administration would have the effect that the Obama administration had.

Here is what President Obama acknowledged: For the first time in American history, 95 percent of American income went to the top 1 percent.

But that is what happens as you move more and more toward a socialist form of government. You will have the rich ruling class, virtually no middle class, and then you have everybody equal in the poor ruled class.

That is where socialism goes, and that is where this country has been heading as young people have been miseducated and not been informed that socialism has never worked. It will never work. It always leads to totalitarianism. You can't have socialism without totalitarianism.

One might ask, why do we have so many billionaires supporting socialism, the Democratic cause, the progressivism, as they call it? Well, it is because they see themselves being in the rich ruling class once they get rid of the middle class. It helps to get rid of the middle class if you keep bringing illegal immigrants into the country so they take the jobs of Americans. But never forget the cost of that.

Here are some quotes:

"Well, look, I voted numerous times when I was a Senator to spend money to build a barrier to try to prevent illegal immigrants from coming in. And I do think you have to control your borders." That was Presidential candidate Hillary Clinton.

She was asked: "Would you commit tonight that you would finish the fence and speed up the construction?"

And she said: "Both Senator Obama and I voted for that as part of the immigration debate . . . We were voting for the possibility that, where it was appropriate and made sense, it would be considered."

So she was watering it down already a little bit from where she had been before.

But Senator Barack Obama said: "We fail to protect our Nation if we do not regain control over our immigration system immediately."

It is really heartbreaking to hear people that I like condemn as hateful and immoral a wall like they have around their house. The walls of the houses themselves show that wall works. The fact that so many people in this body at night, the last thing they do, they make sure all the doors are locked. It didn't used to be that way.

If you are in a gated community and you have really tight security in your gated community, you may not need to lock your doors. You may feel safe enough without that. But most will secure their doors, not because a burglar can't break through and get into their home, but because walls work. They are secure in slowing down people who would be trespassers, burglars, long enough, hopefully, for either the police to arrive or for the homeowner to be prepared for the burglar coming in. That is the hope.

I mean, that is why people don't just have a roof. They have walls around their home. People that they don't want to come in and interrupt their families don't come unless they are invited. That is the way the immigration system works.

So I would encourage all my friends who say walls don't work, go home this weekend and get a contractor to destroy your outer walls. If you have a wall or fence around your home, you have a gated community, tell them, demand, that the walls, the gates, they all be destroyed and say: "Walls don't work. I have been saying it over and over on the House floor and in the media, CNN, MSNBC, 'Walls don't work,' so I am going to eliminate the hypocrisy that some could see in my life. I am going to eliminate the outer wall of my home, because walls don't work. I am not going to have a door anymore, no walls, because walls don't work."

That is what needs to happen this weekend to avoid—some people I really care deeply about, I don't want them to look like hypocrites. I want them to look fine and upstanding, but you have to eliminate the walls of your house, because walls don't work, according to you.

The righteous indignation that we have heard this week and in prior weeks about the shutdown, I want to put the focus on people who are working right now and who may not get their next paycheck if Speaker PELOSI and SCHUMER do not at least agree to some compromise, something, not continue to say no to a wall, no to a barrier.

Then when he says: Okay, I will compromise. It won't be concrete. It will be steel. There is a compromise.

They said: Oh, now we see you don't have a definite plan.

Well, yeah. He is trying to compromise with people who disagree with him. Fine, but if you are going to compromise, you are going to do it with the President: Okay, I will compromise. We will make it a steel wall.

Okay, we will compromise, and we will have barriers.

Let's work it out, what we will have.

□ 1345

Oh, see, they say: He doesn't have a plan. We need to see exactly what his plan is.

Oh, he has got a plan, but you said under no circumstances would you agree. He has been compromising. That is what it is called. That is what he is trying to do. And that is what we have been wanting to do here in the House. Let's have a compromise. But don't say under no circumstances will you ever agree to any kind of wall, fence, barrier and then say: There is our compromise. That is not a compromise.

And if people would just go back and look at what they have said in the past, it will be much easier for them to reach this compromise: Oh, I forgot I said that. I did.

And I know they wouldn't have said it in prior years if they hadn't meant it.

Now, some of my friends across the aisle are saying, well, we don't need a wall. We need a virtual wall: the drones, the cameras, and that kind of thing. Well, you also do need a barrier or those things don't work.

And, in fact, under the prior administration that had, as I recall, about \$8 billion to create a virtual wall in support of securing our border, there was one little out that they had to avoid doing any of that, and that was if the administration declared virtual walls wouldn't work, the technology wouldn't work. And that is what Secretary NAPOLITANO did.

I can't find out what they did with the \$8 billion in the prior administration since they didn't spend it on the drones and the technology, but they declared, in the prior administration, that that kind of thing doesn't work, and so they weren't going to spend money on it.

Now they come back some years later and say: Well, do you know what? We think we were wrong before. Those kind of things do work. The technology, that is what we need.

Why they are saying that now, when they disagreed some years back, is because President Trump, who creates PTSD—President Trump stress disorder. They are suffering from the PTSD, the President Trump stress disorder. And now, in that condition, they are saying: It doesn't matter what he wants. We are not agreeing to anything he wants, period. He has to have total capitulation, and that is our offered compromise.

Going back just a little bit again, you had this comment: "When I see Mexican flags waved at pro-immigration demonstrations, I sometimes feel

a flush of patriotic resentment. When I'm forced to use a translator to communicate with a guy fixing my car, I feel a certain frustration."

My friends may recognize the name. That was Senator Barack Obama.

You have another here: "The American people are fundamentally pro-legal immigration. . . ."

And put me in that category, too.

But he said: "The American people are fundamentally pro-legal immigration and anti-illegal immigration. We will only pass comprehensive reform when we recognize this fundamental concept. . . . First, illegal immigration is wrong, and a primary goal of comprehensive immigration reform must be to dramatically curtail future illegal immigration."

That is what President Trump is trying to do. That is what we are trying to do.

By the way, that was Senator SCHUMER who said that.

We had a President that recently said: "I'll tell you what we can't have; it's these parents sending their kids here on a dangerous journey and putting their lives at risk."

That was President Barack Obama in 2015.

I have several pages of quotes from Democratic friends who have been supportive in the past of what we are asking for now. Let's not play politics with this. Let's just help the American people.

I got a great quote from President Clinton in his State of the Union back in 1995, when he felt like the Republicans do now.

Here is a good quote: "It's a competition for space."

I don't buy that, but this is what was said by a Democrat: "It's a competition for space. Whether the space is a job, the space is a home, a place in a classroom, it becomes a competition for space. This is a country that's based on immigration. And we all know that. . . . And yet, at times you become so overtaxed you have to concentrate on saying, 'The people who should be here are those who come legally at this time.' And we've got to, for the time being, enforce our borders."

That was a well-educated Senator named DIANNE FEINSTEIN on a visit to the border. And, yes, it was some years back.

And again, I have got lots of these quotes. Here is one.

"Do we have a commitment to secure the border? Yes. What are the options that we have available to us; let's make sure they work. . . . Because we do need to address the issue of immigration and the challenge we have of undocumented people in our country. We certainly do not want any more coming in."

And I agree with Speaker PELOSI when she said that previously in the last Democratic majority. That was made in 2008. That helped the Democrats keep the majority for a second term.

And now, I think, to put the needs of the American people behind the desires of people who want to come in illegally is a big mistake. You will erode and destroy this country's ability to be the most philanthropic, to be a country that every year produces cleaner air or cleaner water, like Texas has. You erode that ability. Because when people are struggling financially, the thoughts of a cleaner environment and helping others fall behind the desires of just making enough to feed their family. We have seen it throughout history. It is important to secure our border.

Mr. Speaker. I yield to my friend from Florida (Mr. YOHIO), a real patriot. I don't believe he minds being called a patriot.

Mr. YOHIO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding, who is a great friend of mine.

I think the pictures you have up there speak a loud picture of the other side of the 21-day shutdown, of what is really going on.

Yesterday and today, we have heard a lot from our Democratic colleagues about what 20 days was, what 21 days was. And, yes, there are people who have been furloughed; and, yes, it is tragic for them if they can't pay their bills. But we know this is a temporary inconvenience.

We passed a bill today, in this Chamber, that will be signed into law that these people will be made whole. So it is a temporary inconvenience, and we don't like it. Neither side likes this.

But when you look at the cause of this, when we go back to the cause of this—and we saw that meeting in the White House with CHUCK SCHUMER, NANCY PELOSI, and President Trump. After that, there was a press conference where she said not one penny will go to a wall.

As you have illustrated so eloquently, how many times have President—or Senator Obama at the time, Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator SCHUMER, and Ms. PELOSI supported a wall, border security, and the hypocrisy that it is okay then but it is not okay now because they want to label it "Trump's wall."

What this President is trying to do is fulfill all of our obligations to the Constitution, to uphold the Constitution from foreign and domestic enemies.

Border security is something we all do, border security at our homes. I imagine 90 percent of Americans lock their doors at night because of security to protect their families. Mayors and police chiefs of towns protect their citizens. That is their job.

Mr. GOHMERT. Do they secure their doors and secure their cities because they hate people who are not part of their home or their city?

Mr. YOHIO. No, not at all. They do it because they want to protect the people whom they have been tasked to do. That is all we are asking for here is border security.

So 21 days ago the government shut down, a partial shutdown: 76 to 80 per-

cent of the government is funded. There is a small portion that is not funded.

And again, I feel bad for the people who have been furloughed, but today, the legislation passed, as I said, where they are going to be made whole.

Since 21 days ago, the government has been shut down, making this the longest—or we are tying the previous record for the longest shutdown in U.S. history?

Why has it been this long? Because the Democrats refuse to come to the table and negotiate a solution.

When you have two sides, where one is willing to work and compromise and the other one says not one penny, you are not even at a starting point to compromise. Instead, they would rather bring up messaging bills that don't fund the vital programs. Also, that they can say: We didn't support President Trump's border security.

This is hatred at the highest level, yet they talk about tolerance and all this other stuff. They have such a disdain for this President. And again, all he is trying to do is secure this Nation.

Well, let's take a look at the last 21 days; on the other side, as you have brought up here, 21 days.

On average, 2,000 inadmissible migrants arrive at our southern border daily. This means that in the last 21 days, without a secure border, approximately 42,000 migrants have sought illegal entry at our border without going through the proper channels.

If they come through the proper channels, as you said, we allow over a million people in this country, to immigrate here. We have proper channels for people to come through. But over 42,000 immigrants have sought illegal entry at our border without going through the proper channels.

Additionally, in December, 27,518 family unit aliens were apprehended for crossing the border illegally. If those numbers remain consistent, that means over 18,000 family unit aliens have been apprehended for illegal crossings in the last 21 days.

In fiscal year 2018, 2,028 illegal aliens arrested had homicide charges already. If this number remains consistent, that is 115 homicide charges for illegal aliens in the last 21 days.

Further, on an average, 300 Americans die per week from heroin. Ninety percent of all the heroin in the U.S., and marijuana and cocaine, 90 percent of that comes from our southern border.

Secure the border, Ms. PELOSI.

That means that in the last 21 days, if we have 300 dying a week—21 days is 3 weeks—that means at least 900 Americans have died because of heroin illegally crossing our border.

Secure the border, Ms. PELOSI.

This doesn't even include the amount of fentanyl that crossed our southern border in 2017, which the amount that has come in is enough to kill every single American via overdoses.

If you talk to the Democrats, they will tell you that \$5.7 billion is too

much to pay for protection at our southern border. But what they won't tell you is how much more it costs the Federal Government and Americans by not securing our borders.

And again, we want to be sensitive to the people who have been furloughed. As I said, and I know I am going to take some heat for this, it is a temporary inconvenience. But for these people that you have on this picture, for the countless other people we can talk about—Kate Steinle in San Francisco, Mollie Tibbetts, Peter Hacking—all were killed by illegal Mexicans who have come into this country, and I find this very egregious.

□ 1400

Peter Hacking, a father of nine, a blended family, had been married to his wife approximately a year. He and two of his children were killed by a Mexican that came into this country illegally. That person that killed these people, a person who should not have been in this country, got 2 years in prison. It is a sham that the Democrats want to use politics to say this is not about security of this Nation. Ask those people.

For the people who have been furloughed, it is a temporary inconvenience. They are going to be made whole. But for these people, it is a permanent damage, not just to their families, but to their communities and to this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I will be here if he needs me to weigh back in.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida. We have been friends for a long time, and I know how deeply my friend, Representative YOHIO, cares about this country and about the people who are under our charge.

This poster has some more recent folks. You have heard about Officer Singh, who was recently killed by a person illegally in the country. That is the charge. Pierce Corcoran, 22 years old, and I was hearing his parents talk about him yesterday; Justin James Dennis Lee, 14 years old, a cute kid; Steven Marler, his family would love to have him back. Some of these were not intentional murders. Some of these were accidents, some by drunk drivers, and some by negligent homicide, but they killed Americans.

Grayson Hacking, she was 22 months old. It is a little harder. Ellie Jean Bryant reminds me of one of mine, killed when she was 4 years old; Blake Michael Zieto, he was 20; Chrishia Odette, 13; Rocky Jones, 51.

Now, Dominic Durden's mother is a friend of mine, and I know how she has suffered—she is a single mom—at the loss of Dominic. He sounds like he was an absolutely awesome young man. Then there is Shayley Estes and Grant Ronnebeck. He was 21.

I got to see a little bit of my friend Sean Hannity's show last night and I saw these names scrolling, and I was

going: Oh, my gosh. Look at those names. And there is a website his producer, Linda, directed me to that they were using that has lists of names. There are three columns, in case someone can't see, three columns of names.

This isn't everybody that has been killed by illegal immigrants. So knowing people who have lost family members to illegal immigrant homicides, it is difficult to absorb the pious, righteous indignation that we have sometimes heard here on the House floor about the shutdown. It sounds like callousness on this floor, potential callousness to the murders and the deaths of so many Americans that would not have happened if Congress had done its job.

And it breaks my heart to think of the murders and the homicides, negligent homicides and otherwise, that will occur if we continue to fail to do our job, which is, I would submit, a part of our oath.

Our oath is not to protect and defend people who want to break into this country illegally. That is not the people for whom and to whom we took an oath.

I have heard from teachers who were saying: My heart breaks for these groups of kids that are thrown into our classrooms that don't speak English. But my heart also breaks for the American citizens and legal residents who are not getting the education anymore that they would have gotten had we not had so many illegal immigrants thrown into the classroom. We can't take care of both. We can't teach them both because if we try to concentrate on the people who don't speak English that are illegally here—and I am hearing from teachers saying, we are getting them constantly.

We are getting more people, and we are not prejudiced against anybody, but we can't teach them and the students who are legally here because they can't learn at the same level. So what happens? The American citizens, the legal residents, people who are legally here, they are not getting the education that they would get otherwise.

I would just submit, before I yield again to my friend from Florida, this is a compassionate country. It is one of the things I am proud about. But I ask the question, Mr. Speaker: What is more compassionate? Is it to allow people to flood into America illegally when we know 37 percent of the girls are being sexually assaulted, normally multiple times; 17 percent of the young boys are being sexually molested on the way, as they are drawn toward the United States to come in illegally; and every day another girl is pulled into sex trafficking that would not be if our border weren't so porous.

Is that compassionate or is it more compassionate, looking at the situation—and I love Mexico. They have got some of the most beautiful places in the world. My wife and I honeymooned there 40 years ago and we loved it. I got

certified in an hour to scuba dive. It was a great certification process, and I loved scuba diving. It was just beautiful. They have got incredible beauty in Mexico and in Central America.

They have more natural resources than most countries in the world. They have got actually a better location in Mexico and Central America for commerce than North America does. They are between two continents, two oceans. They ought to be one of the very top economies in the world. There is one reason they are not, and that is the corruption.

Where does the corruption come from? It comes from the tens of billions of dollars that Americans pour into the drug cartels. Because they are getting money for people coming up here from human trafficking; they are getting money from sex trafficking; they are getting money from the drug trafficking that is going on in the U.S., and it is funding corruption.

We have got places where the police won't step up because they know they will get killed like the last ones that stepped up. It ought to be a top economy in the world. It ought to have a burgeoning, huge middle class that is thriving and doing so well. It is not because we have a porous border, and we are funding the corruption in Mexico.

They have got some of the hardest working people in the world. I know some. It would be so much better for the people of Mexico if we would secure our border, cut off the money to the drug cartels, and let them become what they could be if we weren't funding the corruption through our porous border.

So I ask my friend from Florida if he would agree that the compassionate thing to do is to secure our border, if our only goal was to help all of the people in Mexico.

Mr. YOHIO. Absolutely. And we are going to continue this on—it will be 22 days, 23 days, hopefully, not long, but we are going to highlight what is going on. The compassionate thing is—and as you brought up, this is not anti-immigration. This is not anti-Mexican.

I made reference to three people that were killed by people from Mexico who were here illegally. That doesn't mean all Mexicans are bad.

I have worked with a lot. I come from an agricultural background. They are hardworking people, just like Americans are. This is something that if we don't have rule of law, you can't have a law-abiding society.

I want to address one other point, if you will allow me.

Mr. GOHMERT. Please.

Mr. YOHIO. President Trump has taken a lot of heat about Mexico paying for the wall. I talked to the President about this when he was a candidate, and I think that is an issue that we do need to talk about.

When you look at the facts, Mexico, since 2008, has received \$3.2 billion, with a B, in foreign aid. That comes to about \$320 million a year in foreign aid.

I am a proponent of foreign aid. They had also started the Merida Initiative

in 2008. Since that period of time, \$1.6 billion has been invested into that program. That is strictly counterdrugs. It has been \$1.6 billion since 2008, and I ask you: Is the drug problem today better in America or worse?

Mr. GOHMERT. It is worse.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, it is worse. So my proposal is that we, as a body, start looking at rerouting that money. If 90 percent of those drugs are coming through legal ports on our southwest border, in addition to the open, porous border, would it not make more sense to secure our borders, whether it is more screening at the legal entries, but let's also take care of the illegal ones.

And so in reality, that money that was earmarked for Mexico in foreign aid and drug initiatives, I propose that we reroute that and let's do those things that we know we can do. That will stop the amount of deaths, the 300 deaths a week that are happening from fentanyl, or heroin, and then the cocaine and the marijuana coming in. A border wall and beefed up border security will do that.

And I ask Ms. PELOSI to please negotiate and get off the moral high horse that you are caving into the President. This is not a partisan issue. This is an American issue, and it deals with our constitutional responsibility.

I thank Representative GOHMERT for his leadership on this.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend, Representative YOHO from Florida, not just for his eloquent comments, but also for his friendship and his deep, abiding love for America.

There are three rows of names on each of these, and these are just a part of the people who have been killed by people who came into the United States illegally.

I would like to go back to the place I honeymooned with my wife, one of the prettiest places on Earth, Las Hadas.

□ 1415

For our 25th anniversary we went to Cancun. But I am not comfortable going back now. I read recently near Cancun cartels had some people killed. I want Mexico to return to being a safe place to go. There was a time when the cartels would not do anything like murder around any of the tourist attractions because tourism was so important to Mexico. That has gone by the way. The corruption is terrible. People who stand up many times pay with their lives or family members' lives.

I have heard people here on the floor say that this is a manufactured crisis and that, of course, the megaphone that is used in places like CNN, MSNBC, and others repeat the same exact talking points. I don't have any talking points here from the President, the White House, or from Republicans. This is just coming from the heart and from the facts.

We are in trouble. This little experiment in self-government our Founders

knew would not go on forever. They knew it would go on for only so long as we could keep it. As Ben Franklin said:

It is a Republic, madam, if you can keep it.

I know a lot of my friends across the aisle think they are acting from compassion when they say: let's leave these borders wide open, and let's do a blanket amnesty for everybody who can get here.

But as someone who has worked in our legal system, our judicial system, much of my adult life, I do believe with all its faults—and there are plenty—it is the best legal system the world has ever known.

One of those legal doctrines that has evolved over the years because it is fair, it has been deemed to be fair by Americans, I think it exists in every State, it has a strange name for a doctrine, attractive nuisance.

Mr. Speaker, most Americans know inherently or through education that if you have something like a swimming pool or a really cool playground and you don't put a fence around it, then if someone comes and is hurt in that swimming pool or drowns or falls in the playground, or is killed or hurt in some way, the landowner that refused to put up a fence or a wall or something to keep people from getting to that attraction are held financially liable, and they have to pay financially to those who have suffered, or, in the case of a death, to the family of those who have suffered. That has been considered one of the great doctrines of our legal system.

But thankfully for people here in the House and Senate, we haven't applied that sound doctrine to the fact that America has become a lure, a draw, and it is drawing people by the thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. Some die on the way here or when they get here. Some are pulled into sex trafficking, their lives are destroyed.

I have been there so many times when it is not on their lists of questions to ask, but many times they ask: How much did you pay to get into this country?

The response was 5, 6, 7, \$8,000.

Where did you get that kind of money?

Well, \$1,000 here, \$1,500 there.

Where are you getting the rest from?

The drug cartels are who get the money.

They are going to let me work it off when I get where I am going.

I have watched them hand over different addresses. 2, 3 in the morning, while the Border Patrol is coming down and asking the questions, getting the information; they pass around a different address.

I have seen them say, basically: Do you want to claim this child?

No, you claim the child.

Mr. Speaker, you don't know how many are unaccompanied and who are accompanied by people who they shouldn't be.

Let's stop luring people to their demise or to their despair. Let's continue

to be the most generous country in the world when it comes to allowing people in legally, as we do. As my friend, Congressman YOHO, pointed out, over 1 million visas legally a year. Nobody else does that. China? Russia? Nobody does that. We do.

But let's make sure it is legal; that it is not MS-13 gang members who are going to repeatedly stab a young boy or girl and rape women. Let's make sure that it is not drug cartels sending people in.

I hear people say: well, there is not that much drugs that comes across our border on the south.

Mr. Speaker, I have been there too many times, and the Border Patrol will tell you, down there at 2 and 3 in the morning: look, they just sent over 20 in a raft.

You hear it on the radio. They call all the Border Patrolmen in. They start processing the people, and as the Border Patrolmen will tell you, that is when they send in the illegal drugs.

The two guys who said that we got pinned down a while ago by a 50-caliber—there is no mistake about that 50-caliber when it is fired—and we were hunkered down behind the tanks wondering what high value individual or what big drug shipment are they bringing across right now when they know we don't have anything that stops a 50-caliber.

Look, the drugs are coming in. We have been there when we used thermal technology—I say, we, it was the Texas Department of Public Safety that gave that information by radio to the Border Patrol. They float up a balloon. They use their thermal technology.

They say: oh, yeah, we see those two or three people here. Apparently they are carrying drugs, some big thing they are bringing in. Here are 17, 18 people, they are not carrying anything; they are clearly just trying to come in illegally.

They would find the people that we would tell them about as they float up the balloons and get to zoom in. In the end, they said: okay, we have got all the people. We are processing all the groups that you saw that appear to be just trying to come in illegally. But the ones who appeared to be bringing in drugs, they knew some little way and they got away, so we didn't catch any of those guys.

That goes on every day, every night. Who dies from those illegal drugs coming in?

The compassionate thing for Mexico, for Central America, and for the people to whom we owe our oath, is to secure the border. Build a barrier where we have got to have it to secure the border, and let's stop Americans dying unnecessarily, so we can save the righteous indignation in this room for those who have died because we did not do our job.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of family matters.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 14, 2019, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

53. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Certain Archaeological Material From China [CBP Dec. 19-02] (RIN: 1515-AE42) received January 10, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

54. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Certain Archaeological and Ecclesiastical Ethnological Material From Bulgaria [CBP Dec. 19-01] (RIN: 1515-AE41) received January 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 488. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide that an employee's 'regular rate' for purposes of calculating overtime compensation will not be affected by certain additional payments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 489. A bill to prioritize the payment of pay and allowances to members of the Armed Forces and Federal law enforcement officers in the event the debt ceiling is reached or there is a funding gap; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. PALMER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. YOHO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. JONES, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr.

CHABOT, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LONG, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. EMMER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WALKER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. BACON, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. DUNN, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 490. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit abortion in cases where a fetal heartbeat is detectable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. JONES, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. COLE, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HARRIS, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. OLSON):

H.R. 491. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the continuance of pay and allowances for members of the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof, during lapses in appropriations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 492. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that an owner or operator of a social media service that hinders the display of user-generated content shall be treated as a publisher or speaker of such content, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CORREA (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. TITUS, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 493. A bill to direct the Attorney General, in enforcing the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act relating to marijuana, to focus on certain enforcement priorities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 494. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 495. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require an annual report on the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SOTO (for himself, Mr. CRIST, and Mrs. MURPHY):

H.R. 496. A bill to direct the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a program to map zones that are at greater risk of sinkhole formation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. JONES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. DEFazio):

H.R. 497. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to increase certain veteran funeral benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 498. A bill to eliminate unused sections of the United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. DELGADO, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 499. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to clarify the treatment of certain surviving spouses under the definition of small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. KATKO, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 500. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of Christa McAuliffe; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 501. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and enhance the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 502. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study on how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to buy, sell, or facilitate the financing of goods or services associated with sex trafficking or drug trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 503. A bill to prohibit pay raises for the Vice President and any senior political appointee of at a Federal agency subject to a lapse in appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BACON (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 504. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 505. A bill to amend the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 to reauthorize the grant program for education, training, and enhanced services to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 506. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase hospital

competition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BASS (for herself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 507. A bill to direct the Attorney General to study issues relating to human trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 508. A bill to require a study and report on the housing and service needs of victims of trafficking and individuals at risk for trafficking; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 509. A bill to require the Attorney General to designate Human Trafficking Coordinators for Federal judicial districts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 510. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. HAALAND, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SRES, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. GARCIA of Illinois):

H.R. 511. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect more victims of domestic violence by preventing their abusers from possessing or receiving firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. WRIGHT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. FLORES, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BRADY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. VELA, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. ALLRED):

H.R. 512. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 South Swenson Street in Stamford, Texas, as the "Charles W. Stenholm Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 513. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain rules related to the determination of unrelated business taxable income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 514. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prescribe a motor vehicle safety standard requiring motor vehicles to be equipped with an ignition interlock device that prevents a vehicle from being operated if the operator is intoxicated; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. BASS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SRES, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CORREA, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 515. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on the deduction for certain State, local, and foreign taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LONG, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. COOK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 516. A bill to make any city or county that has in effect any law or ordinance that is in violation of Federal immigration law ineligible for any Federal grant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 517. A bill to close loopholes in the immigration laws that serve as incentives to aliens to attempt to enter the United States unlawfully, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 518. A bill to bar Supreme Court decisions in certain Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act cases from citation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 519. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for premiums for insurance which constitutes medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia):

H.R. 520. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exclude coverage of advance care planning services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. LONG, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr.

DESJARLAIS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 521. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate tax and retain stepped-up basis at death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 522. A bill to prohibit the creation of manufactured emergencies in order to build border walls; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 523. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to render overstaying a visa a criminal offense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.R. 524. A bill to adjust the eastern boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls and Deschutes Canyon Wilderness Study Areas in the State of Oregon to facilitate fire prevention and response activities to protect private property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WALDEN (for himself, Mr. PAL-LONE, Mr. BRADY, and Mr. NEAL):

H.R. 525. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a public-private partnership for purposes of identifying health care waste, fraud, and abuse; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 526. A bill to promote free and fair elections, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.J. Res. 26. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to increase the term of service of Members of the House of Representatives from 2 years to 4 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. FLORES, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BRADY, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. VELA, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. CUELLAR, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H. Res. 37. A resolution honoring the life of Richard Arvin Overton; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. MENG, Mr. PETERS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. CASE, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. KIM, Mr. WOODALL, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H. Res. 38. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Korean American Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BYRNE, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. BANKS):

H. Res. 39. A resolution expressing support for the designation of March 2, 2019, as “Gold Star Families Remembrance Day”; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 488.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 489.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 490.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has authority to extend protection to unborn children with a detectable heartbeat under the Constitution’s grants of powers to Congress under the Equal Protection, Due Process, and Enforcement Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 491.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution sets forth the power of appropriations and states that “No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . .”

In addition, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 states that “The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States. . . .”

Also, Article I, Section 8, Clauses 12 and 13 states that Congress shall have power “to raise and support Armies . . .” and “to provide and maintain a Navy.”

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 492.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: “To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

By Mr. CORREA:

H.R. 493.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) The U.S. Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 494.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article II, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 495.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SOTO:

H.R. 496.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 497.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 498.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes” and,

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: “To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 499.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 500.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. “The Congress shall have the power . . . to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and measures;”

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 501.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under the following provisions of the United States Constitution:

Article I, Section 1;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 502.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution;

(2) To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the U.S. Constitution; and

(3) To make all laws necessary and proper for executing powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 503.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 504.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—The Congress shall have Power “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 505.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 506.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 507.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 508.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 509.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 510.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause I

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 511.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 512.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 513.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 514.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 515.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under the following provisions of the United States Constitution:

Article I, Section 1;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1;
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; and
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 516.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 517.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 518.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article III, Section 2, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 9

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 519.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 520.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1; Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have the Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.R. 524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. WALDEN:

H.R. 525.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MARINO:

H.J. Res. 26.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 8: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 24: Mr. HARRIS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BURCHETT, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 25: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 26: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 32: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. BARR.

H.R. 33: Ms. NORTON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 35: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. MURPHY, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RYAN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. NEAL, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. YARMUTH, Miss RICE of New York, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. MENG, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. STANTON, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. SHALALA.

H.R. 67: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. MENG, Mr. BERA, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 93: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 119: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 125: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 141: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Ms. MENG, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 144: Mr. HUDSON and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 153: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 155: Mr. CLOUD.

H.R. 187: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 188: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 211: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mrs. CRAIG.

H.R. 221: Mr. CORREA and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 230: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 253: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 271: Mr. NORMAN and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 273: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 294: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 299: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. CRIST, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 307: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 310: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 316: Ms. CHENEY.

H.R. 339: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 341: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 367: Mr. COHEN, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. CORREA, Ms. WILD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 372: Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 414: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 416: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 421: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 434: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 446: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.J. Res. 2: Ms. TITUS, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.J. Res. 6: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.

H.J. Res. 7: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.J. Res. 18: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.J. Res. 20: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania and Mr. CLOUD.

H.J. Res. 22: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. COLE, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H. Res. 33: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PALONE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. GRIJALVA.



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 2019

No. 6

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, our way, our truth, and our life, we worship You. Quicken our consciences by Your holiness, that we will find nourishment in Your truth.

As this partial government shutdown grinds on, help our lawmakers to open their hearts to Your love and to surrender their desires to Your purposes.

In this tangled world, we are conscious of our woeful inadequacies to sit in the seats of judgment, to balance the scales of justice, and to respond with equity to the myriad calls of human needs. We need You, Eternal God, to crown our deliberations with Your wisdom and with spacious thinking to fit these challenging days.

We pray in Your strong Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOZMAN). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST ACT OF 2019—Motion to Proceed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 1, a bill to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa is recognized.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 109

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 109) to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions.

Mr. GRASSLEY. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, I rise to talk about the significance of today, January 11, the 21st day of the partial government shutdown.

Today, we tie for the longest shutdown in the history of the U.S. Government. Tomorrow, we will set a record for the longest shutdown.

Today is the first paycheck day where 800,000-plus Federal employees will not be paid. In fact, some have al-

ready started to get their paychecks because even when there is no pay, the process of producing the check and the stub continues. So people get paychecks, but there is a zero on the line, which is sort of like pouring salt in the wound or adding insult to injury. It is one thing not to be paid, but it is another thing to be working and then get the stub and have there be a zero there. People have already reported—some of our air traffic controllers and TSA professionals and others—that they are starting to receive those checks.

January 11 is also a time when—I know what it is like in my family. My wife and I kind of load up on both the charitable contributions and buying gifts for our family in December, and then that credit card bill in January is the biggest one we pay all year. Families are receiving those.

January tends to be among the coldest months of the year, and heating bills are the highest. We are going to have a cold snap and maybe a snowstorm in Washington this weekend, and those bills will be high.

January 11 is a time when a lot of families sit around kitchen tables and write tuition checks for the spring semester for their kids.

It is precisely the worst time to have a shutdown of this kind that affects more than 800,000 people and jeopardizes their livelihood.

I stand on the floor today to repeat what I said Tuesday night when many of us stood here and said it is really time to end this shutdown. The House wants to end it. An increasing number of Senators want to end it by passing bills that are right here in the Senate, available for consideration, to reopen the government and to engage with the President in a meaningful, short-term, and prompt dialogue about border security and immigration reform.

I wanted to share some of the stories that are flooding into my office. I will be back on the floor later because at 11 o'clock, Senator WARNER and I will

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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meet with Federal employees at a community center in Alexandria, and I will be bringing more stories back to the floor before we adjourn at 1 o'clock today.

Before I share stories, I do want to express appreciation to the majority leader, to the Republicans, and to the Democrats who joined together with us yesterday to pass an important bill, S. 24. It is not as good as getting a paycheck, but it is a bill to tell those who have lost paychecks or are losing paychecks during this time that when we reopen, they will be paid.

We have done that in the past. Once we reopened, we figured out a way to do that. But I felt it was important that on the day people are not being paid, for them to at least get the signal from Congress, some certainty, something that they might be able to show to a landlord or to a bank saying: I am going to get paid.

The Senate majority leader and minority leader worked at the end of the day to make sure that a UC to pass S. 24 was successful. It was, and at about 5 o'clock last night, we sent that bill to the House. My understanding is the House is taking up the bill this morning. I also applaud Senator McCONNELL for reaching out to the White House and speaking directly with the President about the bill. The President indicated he would sign it when the bill gets to him.

Again, it is not as good as a paycheck, but it adds a little something on a tough day to tell people that they can rest assured that when we figure this out, they will be made whole. I do want to express my appreciation to all for working on that yesterday, but, again, that is not a cessation of the pain.

I am going to read stories from Federal employees, but I do want to acknowledge that this is not about just 800,000 employees; it also affects millions of Americans.

I told a story on the floor Tuesday night about just coincidentally two Saturdays ago going to four different units of the National Park System under the Department of the Interior and the National Forest System under the Department of Agriculture and being turned away by a gate closed and a sign saying: We are shut down.

That I was turned away was of no moment, but I was interested to watch other families pull up in their vehicles on a Saturday, spending time with their kids. Time with the family is precious. You often don't get a lot of it. Sometimes driving with kids a long way to get to a national park or something—they are squabbling in the back seat, and you are really hoping to get there. Watching families pull up and looking at their faces as they saw that what they hoped to do that day they couldn't do because it was closed—that made an impression on me.

People were trying to visit the museums here in Washington, and they couldn't.

Citizens who are falling into hunger, who want to apply for food stamps—95 percent of the workforce that processes food stamp applications has been furloughed during this time.

Air traffic controllers are working because they are essential, but it has to make you a little cranky to get a paycheck with a zero on it. I can't imagine a Federal employee I would less like to be cranky than an air traffic controller. I mean, this is very important stuff. You don't want an air traffic controller sitting in that tower thinking about anything other than air safety.

If 5 percent of their brain is sort of mad at this shutdown and 20 percent of their brain is focused on "How am I going to pay the bills?"—air traffic controllers have shared that they need security clearances to do their jobs. Do you know that if your credit is impaired and you start to get hits on your credit report, that could endanger your security clearance? In some circumstances, it could lead to your security clearance being taken away. If you are under a court order to pay alimony or child support, and you can't, regardless of whether you have a good reason, and there is a court order forcing you to, that could lead to your losing your security clearance.

You don't want an air traffic controller in the tower worrying about anything other than the safety of the passengers. If they are mad at the government for shutting down, and they are anxious about not getting a paycheck, and they are wondering about how long it will go on and what the consequences might be, that is not something that makes me feel comfortable.

This is an issue about Federal workers, certainly, but it is also an issue about the effect on Americans who need all kinds of services.

Like every office here, my office has been flooded with expressions of concern. They are saying: Senator, why can't you do something? What is going on? How long is this going to go on? And I don't have a good answer for them.

Let me read some stories. I read seven or eight Tuesday night. These are stories that have come in since Tuesday.

Shane from Alexandria wrote:

I am a veteran and furloughed government employee working for the Peace Corps. My wife is a disabled veteran, and we live paycheck to paycheck. I lost my job during the housing crisis, and we lost our home and then relocated to the DC area for work. We have worked hard to build our lives back up and again own a home. Now, that is all in jeopardy again! If I don't get paid, we can't pay the mortgage, and we will lose our home. I relocated my family from Florida for a secure job here and to provide financial stability to my family. Now, because of a dysfunctional government, I may have to find new work again, but it may not be in time to save our home. Please, Please, Please, do what you can to open the government back up.

Terry from Fairfax wrote:

I am writing you, along with my two other elected officials, seeking your help in bringing this government shutdown to an immediate end. Today is day 19—

This was sent to us on Wednesday—

and counting, with no end in sight. The information put out by the media saying the number of those affected by this (partial) government shutdown is 800,000; I submit to you it is much higher than that—especially in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Currently, I work for the Department of Homeland Security, the Transportation Security Administration at Washington Dulles International Airport. I have the compliance department at Washington Dulles, enforcing the Code of Federal Regulations, and have 15 people working for me. We make sure the nation's transportation system at Washington Dulles is secure and safe and are exempt from furlough.

Of the 15 people that work for me, most all live paycheck to paycheck. As you can imagine, with the outlook of no paycheck coming this Saturday, the morale is starting to go down and Maslow's hierarchy of needs—

I hope I am saying that right—

is kicking in—that of self-preservation. Their focus is switching from their work—keeping things secure and safe—to their family and how they are going to provide for them (survive).

As for me, I served honorably in the United States Coast Guard and retired after 26 years. I started working at Washington Dulles when TSA first stood up and have been here over 16 years. I am 63 years old. My Coast Guard retired paycheck is my financial security, something to fall back on, something I can plan on . . . up until now. I just learned yesterday there won't be a retired paycheck for Coast Guard retirees because of the shutdown. The financial security we worked for is no longer there. This is a breach of trust between the U.S. Government and every Coast Guard retiree, and it's wrong!

I have proudly served the American People for more than 42 years, and I have been through every government shutdown since 1976. This particular one is getting old in a hurry, it may be the worst, and it needs to stop. For my people at work, my family at home, and my fellow Coast Guard retirees, we need your help in ending this shutdown.

Garrett, a Virginian working as a contractor at NASA:

I am a contractor for NASA, I am shut down, and I am not very happy. This is having a negative financial effect on my life. I am ok today, but soon in the very next few days when I have exhausted my vacation, then take leave without pay, then have to pay for overpriced health insurance; then I will be in a big pinch. As a contractor we are not guaranteed to be re-reimbursed for our leave. The last shutdown I lost a paycheck I never got back, that was like a 2% pay cut. I won't be able to take sick leave or vacation this year. SOMETHING HAS TO BE DONE, and I am relying on you to make it happen. We all are. Just think of all the good government employees that will be forced to leave the government because it is such a negative place to work.

Just a comment, government employees are being forced to leave the government.

Today in Fairfax, the Fairfax public school system is having a hiring fair just for Federal employees. They need substitute teachers, they need bus drivers, and they need cafeteria workers. So they are doing the hiring fair to try

to play upon the unhappiness of Federal employees who are out for the shutdown and don't think they are going to come back to work.

Phil from Chesterfield:

Through no fault of my own I am not being paid [my] bi-weekly salary . . . tomorrow. This will cause a significant strain on my family, my church contributions, my shared health care cost, my retirement contributions. Having a college age student attend Virginia Commonwealth University, with winter semester fees for tuition and room and board totaling [thousands in] out of pocket expenses is extremely frustrating. I really cannot [go a long time] without a salary.

Long term policy disagreements (among both parties of our elected Senators) using federal government employees' salaries as a token to rally off is not Democracy. This is not fair to You . . . or a career professional like myself who works for the United States Government.

I ask you . . . to consider a CR which would fund our government through a short-term solution until you and your bi-partisan colleagues can fix a long-term problem. . . .

Nonetheless, my family and I are out of funding Now! I ask that you publicly announce [what you will do] and help lead the bi-partisan CHANGE TO HELP Virginians.

A family from Loudoun County—one, a 20-year government employee:

I am scared not knowing when he will get paid. Our 2 young children should be signing up for spring sports this week, but we are cutting optional spending. We are eating out of the pantry instead of going to the grocery store. Real people are hurting, working and not being paid. It is 800,000 but the broader fear and economic impact is tremendous.

Opel from Hampton:

My name is Opel and my husband Kenny is an inspector with the FDA. As you know, he has been unable to go to work for the past few weeks. I am writing to you to keep our story and our situation at the forefront of your agenda. Please continue to push for our Congressional leaders to get the government open. It is very difficult to try to explain to our 9 year old son why Daddy isn't going to work, why Mom and Dad are having trouble paying our bills. This shutdown is wrong and I feel that it's also wrong for federal employees to not be able to go to work because a person some people elected President wants an extreme form of "security." Please Sir, reopen the government. Many people's lives are at stake.

Daniel from Arlington:

I am a furloughed employee in the Department of Commerce. My income has stopped. I have become aware that I will soon be responsible to make payments for my family's healthcare, my life insurance, and other benefits that are normal paycheck deductions. So now I have no income, plus unbudgeted expenses.

I have hard decisions now with regard to paying my rent, paying for my family's healthcare, and paying for care for my elderly parents. I have applied for unemployment assistance. I am trying to find work to survive throughout the shutdown.

I have 5 years of federal service, and I have experienced furloughs before. Until now, I have not needed to take resources away from the unemployment system. Until now, I haven't had to compete in the job market to take a position away from someone who has no job at all.

I have personally shut down; I am using as little gasoline as I can, I am only shopping for necessities. I'm cutting back in every

money-saving way I can. This is a disheartening way to just try to survive.

PLEASE support legislation that will return furloughed Federal employees to paid work status.

A final story, Joie from Warrenton:

My husband is a highly experienced Ph.D. Economist with the SEC. I am a disabled (thanks to cancer) Episcopal priest. We are in free fall not knowing if my husband will have his job again, and our health insurance we need for my [cancer]. We need every penny he earns and no job could replace his compensation. We spent most of our savings paying off my \$40K in cancer and cancer related bills last year. Still, we live MOD-ESTLY in a 1700 sq foot old farmhouse with no central air/heat, drive one 13 year old car and . . . [another old] used Subaru. It's early Thursday morning 1/10 and I'm having a panic attack wondering if I will lose my dogs if we get evicted in case this runs a few months and we run out of savings to pay our mortgage. We have no family support or back up and a son with anxiety and ADHD issues for which we spend thousands out of pocket because mental health services for youth are either unavailable or do not accept insurance. Please continue to pressure . . . [all your colleagues] to bring opening the government to a vote. WORKING AMERICANS need protection!

This is just a sample of the letters we have received. When I come back from the session Senator WARNER and I are doing in Alexandria, I will bring back more stories. I know that other offices are receiving these same kinds of inquiries. Even with a guarantee of back-pay, for so many people who live paycheck to paycheck or who have modest savings, the timing of even missing one paycheck is very, very critical.

The House has already taken action by a strong majority to reopen government. By my count, just based on what folks have said in this Chamber, there are at least 52 members of this Chamber who have already gone on record and said we should take up the House bill and vote to reopen government. My hope is that when people listen to stories like this about lost paychecks and the effect on families and when people in this body understand the magnitude of tomorrow's recordbreaking day, when we establish the longest shutdown in the history of the country, as our colleagues are back in their home States over the weekend chatting with folks, that number of Senators—52—who want to take up these bills and vote on them will increase and we can end this suffering that is so unnecessary.

I will say this. I definitely get that there is an important controversy that needs resolution—talking about border security, talking about immigration reform. We have been talking about these issues since I got here. Regardless of your position on how we should solve them, I think everybody in the body knows—with no immigration reform done since 1986 and border security funding a perennial topic—that there is an important issue to resolving this: How much should we spend for border security? What is the right way to spend the money? What is the right place to get the money? Can it be done

by executive fiat, or must it be done via congressional appropriations? What are the immigration reforms that we need, having not done an immigration reform bill since 1986?

When the President says these are important issues, he is not wrong. He is right. But as for the idea that even with an issue of importance on the table that we need to grapple with, people who are unconnected to that issue have to be victims, have to suffer as we are trying to resolve that issue, I just don't get it. As for some of those who are suffering, it is kind of even counter to the national emergency or crisis that the President is talking about.

For example, the Coast Guard—as was indicated by one of my stories, from Terry—is one of the Agencies, because it is under the Department of Commerce, I believe, that is shuttered. They are not a DOD Agency. So they are not funded. There are 42,000, I believe, Coast Guard employees. Most are essential and are working without pay, but some are furloughed. If there is a crisis at the border—and as the President described that crisis, a significant portion of the crisis is illegal drugs coming across the border, and we need folks to interdict illegal drugs—why would we shutter the Coast Guard? The Coast Guard has many missions, but one of their important missions—and they work very well on this, in tandem with other Agencies in this country and in other countries—is the interdiction of illegal drugs. How does it make sense, if there is a crisis at the border dealing with drug importation, for the Coast Guard to be shuttered?

So the President's statement that this is an issue that needs a resolution is correct, but punishing people who are unconnected to the issue or even punishing some of the very people whom we need to solve the issue is just the wrong approach. That is why I believe the right approach is the approach taken by the House—bringing up bills that were bipartisan bills, that were worked on and voted on either by Senate committees or on the Senate floor, and saying: Let's just do these. Let's reach an agreement for the non-affected Agencies, the nonimmigration-related agencies, but between now and September 30 reopen government. And let's provide short-term funding, a month or 3-weeks of funding for the immigration and homeland security Agencies, and let's just make the whole next chunk of time in this body a discussion, a resolution, and a compromise that will enable us to meet some of what the President wants and some of what we want—and that is possible.

I think sometimes the word that goes out from a shutdown or the word that goes out from some of the news stories, as well, is this: There is not going to be a compromise that is possible. The sides are dug in. We can't find an accord.

I just want to remind the body—and the President knows this—that it was

just last February when 8 Democrats and 8 Republicans worked and introduced a bill that coupled borders security with protection for Dreamers. The President now is asking for \$5.7 billion, essentially, in border security. The bill we had in February was \$25 billion, over 10 years—\$25 billion—which was exactly to the penny what the President had asked for. It was \$25 billion, borders done right. We wanted to exercise traditional congressional oversight in the then-two Republican House Congress over how the money would be spent, but the amount the President asked for wasn't the problem. It wasn't a problem at all—\$25 billion in exchange for something else that the President had asked for.

He had said: We shouldn't protect Dreamers by Executive order; it should be done by Congress. There should be a statutory congressional fix.

He is right about that. That is a better thing—to fix it via statute, rather than to rely on an Executive action that can change with the whim of each new Executive. He is right about that.

We basically went to him with a proposal, 16 of us, and introduced the bill: \$25 billion, Mr. President, that is what you asked for; protection for Dreamers, Mr. President, that is what you asked for.

The response from the White House was not to say: "I don't like that deal; let me give you a counter," or "Could you add to it?"

Within less than 24 hours, the White House put out a press release attacking those who put the bill together—even the Republicans—as proponents of open borders who wanted to end immigration enforcement as we know it. It was a press release from the DHS that read like it was somebody's campaign literature rather than the response that you would expect from a White House or a Cabinet-level official.

But what that offer showed is that there is great willingness in this body to invest in border security. In fact, even after the President poured cold water on it, we put that bill on the floor for a vote. Forty-six out of 49 Democrats voted for it. Forty-six out of 49 Democrats voted for \$25 billion in border security, just like more than 50 Democrats in 2013—and I was part of this, as well—voted for more than \$40 billion in border security.

So for folks at the White House wondering whether in a 3-week or monthlong intense discussion we could find a path forward on border security and immigration reform, the evidence is out there that, yes, we can. We can find that path forward, but we ought to open up government and let those unconnected with the dispute at least go back to work, at least go back to work and start getting paid. Then, in this body—which is a great deliberative body, with 100 people who are very savvy and smart and who could find a deal moving forward—we could find an answer to this that would enable the President to say he got significant in-

vestments in borders, and it would also enable those of us who have promoted commonsense immigration reforms to feel like there was something in there as well.

With that, I am going to yield the floor. I am going to meet with Federal employees and then return to share some of their stories. My ask is a simple one: We need to reopen government. We need to lift the burden of this anxiety over people.

The last thing I will say is, if this backpay bill passes and the President signs it—and we are going pay people, we are going to guarantee their pay—why wouldn't we want them to be serving? If they are going to be paid, wouldn't we want to have them serving Americans rather than not serving Americans during this time?

With that I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, this shutdown is not a negotiation situation. This is a hostage situation.

For the past 3 weeks, Donald Trump has held 800,000 Federal workers, tens of thousands of Federal contractors, and thousands of small businesses hostage to extort money for his vanity wall under the pretext of an emergency at our southern border. Today, hundreds of thousands of hard-working civil servants felt the pain of missing a paycheck because this amoral, hostage-taking President is continuing to throw a temper tantrum.

Most of us live in the real world, where paychecks are needed to keep a roof over our heads and food on our table. Growing up, my mother was the sole breadwinner for three of us kids. It would have been unthinkable, disastrous, for our family to miss even one paycheck from her low-wage job.

When the President says that he can relate to the hundreds of thousands of families going without a paycheck, who does he think he is kidding? Most people don't have daddies, as he did, to bail them out time and again by the millions.

Enough said about a President who does not feel your or anybody else's pain—we can't look to him for leadership, moral or otherwise.

One person who can enable the Congress to end the shutdown is Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL. All he has to do is to bring up the bills that the House sent us last week—the same bills that passed the Senate and last Congress to keep government open.

No one needs to remind Senator MCCONNELL that the Senate is part of a separate and coequal branch of govern-

ment. The Senate can and should act without the President's consent—consent he is currently withholding unless he gets his vanity wall.

Instead of standing up to Donald Trump, Senator MCCONNELL is missing in action, and through his silence and inaction, Senator MCCONNELL has endorsed another of Donald Trump's lies—that there is a crisis at the border so severe that it justifies taking 800,000 people hostage as leverage for a \$5.6 billion downpayment—only a downpayment—for his vanity wall.

Let me be clear. The only crisis is the one Donald Trump manufactured, and the only wall that is real is the one that is closing in on him.

The weekend before Donald Trump shut down the government, I joined several of my colleagues on a visit to Texas, where I saw the real crisis at the border—the humanitarian catastrophe created by Donald Trump's disastrous immigration policy.

At detention facilities in Dilley and Karnes—facilities that a top official from Immigration and Customs Enforcement Patrol, ICE, callously and dismissively described as "summer camps"—I saw families locked away, some for months at a time, without proper access to legal, medical, or mental healthcare. Many of these families have access to legal services only out of the generosity, ingenuity, and hard work of volunteers and overstretched nonprofits.

I also visited the massive detention camp for unaccompanied children at Tornillo. Tornillo started as a temporary camp for several hundred kids in June of 2018 after the Trump administration systematically separated kids from their parents under its zero tolerance policy.

Tornillo has now ballooned to currently holding some 2,700 unaccompanied children, and I note that there are now an estimated 15,000 unaccompanied children in facilities throughout our country. Since June, the administration has already spent more than \$144 million on the makeshift Tornillo detention camp, where food, water, and other basic items have to be trucked in regularly.

I was disturbed to find that thousands of kids are being held in these soft-sided tents in the middle of the desert, shut off from the outside world and the local community. In fact, when concerned members of the local community came by to drop off gifts and items to show these kids that there were people who cared, the detention camp turned the community people away. When I said "Why would you do that?" it was explained to me that there were not enough items brought to give to every child—a pretty sad reason, in my view.

Most troubling was that there was no good reason for the prolonged detention of children at this facility. We were told that between 800 and 1,300 kids at Tornillo already have sponsors, such as parents or relatives, lined up to

take them into homes. But the children continue to be detained because of the administration's policy of requiring all potential sponsors and all adults in the potential sponsor households to submit fingerprints, which would then be information shared with ICE, thus subjecting everyone to potential deportation. The chilling effect of this policy is obvious in the skyrocketing length of detention of these children as fingerprints are obtained and processed.

Now the negative consequences of this policy have become apparent even to this administration, which instituted the policy to begin with, so the administration is now easing up on the fingerprinting of everyone in the household, but the damage has already been done.

In 2016, the average length of stay for unaccompanied children in these facilities was 35 days. Today, the average has been reported to be at least 59 days and even up to 74 days. These are kids who need to recover from the trauma of coming to this country, not to be re-traumatized with prolonged detention.

The detention of unaccompanied children and families for longer and longer periods is the real humanitarian crisis facing our country at the southern border, and this crisis will not be fixed by Trump's vanity wall.

As if holding 800,000 workers and their families hostage is not horrible enough, Donald Trump is now thinking of taking billions of dollars away from disaster victims to find a way to pay for his wall. This is callousness compounded.

Sometimes I find myself totally at a loss for words as the President keeps coming up with all of these ways to basically get himself out of a corner that he has gotten himself into.

I call on Senator MCCONNELL to use the power he has to bring the House-passed bills to the floor—the bills that we in the Senate passed by voice vote last Congress to end this shutdown. Unnecessary pain grows by the day—800,000 workers go without pay; food safety is being compromised; our national parks go unopened or unprotected; air travel can turn into a nightmare as more and more of the TSA agents stay home. The list goes on as we wait for the President to come to his senses. We should live so long. Meanwhile, our country is waiting for Senator MCCONNELL and our Republican colleagues to come to their senses.

So, Leader MCCONNELL, everyone knows you have the power to act. Bring these bills to the Senate floor. We can end this shutdown now.

The Senate—if Senator MCCONNELL will bring the bills to the floor—will pass these bills because we already did so. End the unnecessary pain. We don't have the luxury of waiting around for the President to truly feel anybody's pain because he is incapable of feeling anybody's pain but his own.

We can end this shutdown now. We can take action on the floor of the Sen-

ate. We can do the responsible thing in response to the pain that I know we are hearing from all of our constituents all across the country.

What are we waiting for? End this shutdown now.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, today marks the 21st day of the government shutdown, an unnecessary and shameful government shutdown. We are now tied with the longest shutdown in American history.

A few weeks ago, the President of the United States, President Trump, said he would be "proud" to shut down the government if he didn't get his way. This is nothing to be proud of, and the harmful impacts of the shutdown are growing by the day, growing on people throughout this country who are being denied important government services, impacting every American.

We just heard the other day from the Food and Drug Administration that they are no longer going to carry out some of their food safety inspections, putting at risk the American food supply for every American. We heard from the EPA that they are going to be suspending their monitoring of some toxic pollutants, also having a growing harmful impact every day on the country and putting the health of American citizens at risk. So that is nothing to be proud of, nor should any of us be proud of the fact that today marks the first full pay period in this shutdown where Federal employees are going to get no pay. These are civil servants who go to work, when they are allowed to, for the good of our country in all sorts of Agencies, providing fundamental services.

Today—I know you can't read this document from there—they are getting pay stubs, and on the pay stubs in the place where their normal pay period salary should be, there are zeros—zeros.

I just arrived on the Senate floor from a meeting that Senator CARDIN, my fellow partner representing the State of Maryland, held in Howard County, MD. We met with 16 Federal employees, most of whom have been locked out of work and all of whom are not getting any paychecks. We wanted to bring them together to hear about the impact this shutdown was having on their lives and on their families.

The first thing they wanted to talk about was that they wanted to get back to work to do the business of the American people. When they are out of work, so many Americans who rely on their efforts are denied the benefit of their work. So they emphasized the

fact that their No. 1 priority was to get back to work on behalf of the American people.

We also wanted to hear from them directly about what the impact was on them as individuals and their families because they are now getting a big zero on their pay stubs.

One of the people we heard from was Freda McDonald. She works at FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Administration. She has a chronic medical condition that requires her to get treatments every week. She said she has pretty good insurance to cover most of her health condition, but the insurance doesn't cover the cost of her medication fully, and she needs to get that on a weekly basis. Then, on a weekly basis, the copays amount to hundreds of dollars. So she is going to be squeezed right away on getting access to the medication to treat her medical condition because she got a pay stub with a big zero on it.

We heard from Kerri Woodridge. He works at the Office of Personnel Management. A lot of Americans don't know what that Agency does, but they are the Agency that has to oversee Federal employees throughout the system. If they are not at work, the whole system begins to break down. The first thing he emphasized was the total waste of dollars to the American taxpayer in keeping them out of work because that just creates even more inefficiencies throughout the entire Federal Government when the Office of Personnel Management can't be on the job. He also talked about the fact that he is not going to be able to make his mortgage payments.

There are a lot of Federal employees—thousands and thousands of Federal employees, GS-2s and GS-3s, who are literally one payment from not being able to make their bills. Now their pay is not coming in, but I can tell you their bills are still coming in. Their mortgage payments are coming in, their rent payments are coming in, their medical bills are coming in—all of those bills are coming in, even though their paycheck is not.

Mr. Woodridge talked about the fact that with the upcoming mortgage payment, he didn't think he would be able to make it. He has electric bills. He spoke very passionately about his children because he has a son who has some special needs, and in order to make sure his son can perform well at school, the family has hired a tutor for that child, and he doesn't think he is going to be able to make the payments to the tutor in the coming weeks. He said: Well, the Agency said you should get a lawyer to protect you from the creditors who are coming after you when you can't pay your bills. Mr. Woodridge had a pretty simple question: If I can't afford to pay my bills, how can I afford to hire a lawyer to protect me from the people who are demanding I pay my bills on time?

Eric Bryant, another Federal employee there, an Air Force vet, is someone who served his country in uniform

before serving his country in a civilian capacity for our Federal Government. Thirty percent of our Federal employees are veterans. They served their country in the military, and now they are serving their country in a different way as civil servants in the Federal Government. He said that he had called the electric company to let them know that because he wasn't getting paid, he wasn't sure if he would be able to pay his electric bill on time. Could they take it easy on him? The electric company said: We want our money. Sorry, go find the money to pay the bill on time.

I don't know if they threatened to turn the lights off or not, but people aren't going to be able to pay their mortgages or rents or electric bills or other bills.

There was another Federal employee who took a moment out of work. He is actually not furloughed. He is working because he is part of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, and he has been deemed essential for the public safety. But he came there to let us know that when his colleagues, many of them in the analytics part of Federal law enforcement—the folks who collect DNA, the folks who are tracking suspects, people who are tracking fugitives—when that whole part of Federal law enforcement is furloughed and can't do their job, that puts those who are on the job and in the line of duty at greater risk. He said that it puts their lives at greater risk.

Of course, to the extent that we are compromising and weakening Federal law enforcement in general, we are also putting the public at greater and unnecessary risk every day.

We heard similar accounts from other Federal employees who were there. We also heard from a small Federal contractor. I am sure that all of us are hearing not just from Federal employees but so many small businesses that provide services to the Federal Government in places around the country, and in many cases, they are in danger of going belly-up.

In order to deal with the shutdown and the fact that they may not get paid as a small business by the Federal Government for their services, they also are laying off their employees. Many of these are low-wage employees or median-wage employees. Think about contractors who provide food services to different government agencies or janitorial services. Those employees are also living paycheck to paycheck. They have been told not to come into work. We heard from one that is a nonprofit called Senior Service America that actually helps put seniors to work in jobs around the country. Just a few days ago, this particular Federal contractor in Maryland furloughed—laid off—176 of their employees. These aren't Federal employees being laid off.

In addition to that, these are Federal contractor employees who work for small businesses that contract with the Federal Government. The negative im-

pacts of this are mushrooming by the day, harming families, harming communities, and harming all of the others that also require the economic activity from either Federal employees or small business contractors who help at their restaurants, and that is on top of what I talked about earlier, which is the negative impact of the denial of important services and health protections for the entire American public.

A lot of the concerns expressed this morning by Federal employees also include the long-term impact. If you don't make a mortgage payment on time, that is going to hurt your credit rating. In some cases, for Federal employees who work for National Security Agencies, their ability to keep their security clearance is tied to their credit rating. When you start having your credit rating downgraded, it is going to mean, No. 1, you don't get credit, can't pay your bills, and it also means, in some cases, that you risk your entire livelihood, at least in those Federal Government jobs that require good credit ratings.

None of this is anything that the President of the United States or anybody should be proud of. I do want to say a word with respect to the contract employees. Yesterday, Senator CARDIN, Senator SMITH, Senator BROWN, Senator KAINE, and many Senators—about 30 Senators—wrote to the Office of Management and Budget, wrote to the Trump administration, and asked them to use their contract authority to hold harmless those Federal service contract employees who are being locked out of work through no fault of their own.

I was pleased that just yesterday in this body, on a unanimous basis or by unanimous consent, we passed legislation that would ensure that Federal employees were made whole at the end of the day because they should not be the ones who are punished for a shutdown they had nothing to do with.

Senator CARDIN and I and others proposed legislation to ensure that innocent Federal employees should not be the victims of a political fight they had nothing to do with. I am hopeful that later today, the House of Representatives will pass that legislation and the President will sign it. That, of course, would remove a big cloud of uncertainty that hangs over the head of Federal employees who are either working without pay or furloughed and locked out without pay.

It, of course, doesn't deal with the fact that while Federal employees are denied a paycheck, they are not going to be able to make their payments on time on mortgages and rent, and they will have a snowballing, harmful effect from loss of credit rating. There is other legislation that has been introduced by Senator SCHATZ and I and others to make sure that Federal employees aren't hurt because of their credit impact or by people collecting bills, just as we protect servicemen and women who are deployed overseas to

make sure people can't come after them when they are not here and not able to pay their bills. I hope we will pass that legislation.

All of this just goes to show that while Federal employees and the small business service contractors and a growing number of communities that depend on that economic livelihood are being hit by the day, the big losers are also, of course, the American people, both because of the lack of health protections and services and because, at the end of the day, taxpayers want to make sure they are getting services for their tax dollars.

What are we accomplishing with a government shutdown? I must say that when the President of the United States says he can "relate" to what is happening, it is pretty clear he can't, right?

I don't know if my colleagues saw the Coast Guard statement the other day on how you are supposed to help make do during the government shutdown. Here is a recommendation that they provide. This is step 4 to supplement your income. They suggest that finding supplemental income during your furlough period might be challenging, but here are a few ideas for adding income:

Have a garage sale—clean out your attic, basement and closets at the same time.

Sell unwanted larger ticket items through the newspaper or online.

Give me a break. When the President of the United States says he can relate, I want to see the President of the United States hold a garage sale. This is somebody who goes from Trump Tower to Mar-a-Lago and back to the White House. He can't relate to these fellow Americans, Federal civil servants who, when they miss a paycheck, can't pay their mortgage.

This is why, just yesterday, Senator CARDIN and I asked unanimous consent for the Senate to act immediately on two bills that came over from the House to reopen the government because, yes, this is the shutdown that President Trump said that he would be proud to have if he didn't get his way. He is certainly the initiator; he is certainly the protagonist of the shutdown. But every day that goes by when this Senate doesn't do what it can that is within its power to end the shutdown, the Senate is an accomplice in President Trump's shutdown. If we have it within our power to do our job as a separate branch of government, then we should do it. It is not an excuse not to act because the President doesn't like what we propose. Under article I of the Constitution, we are a separate, independent, and coequal branch of government.

Last Thursday, as their very first order of business, the House of Representatives passed two bills. The first bill was H.J. Res. 1. I have a copy of it right here in my hand. What this bill does is reopen the Department of Homeland Security at current funding levels through February 8, to give us all an opportunity to debate the best

and most effective way to provide border security in our country. The dispute here is not about whether we need border security; of course, we need secure borders. We don't want open borders. We need secure borders.

The question is, What is the most effective and smart way to accomplish that? The Presiding Officer is an expert on this. I respect the input he has provided to this body and others. We need a multilayered approach. But the purpose of H.J. Res. 1 was to say: OK, we have some differences over the best way to do that, but let's not shut down the Department of Homeland Security while we debate that. Let's keep it open at least until February 8 at current funding levels and work that out. That is what the House sent to the Senate.

Guess what. With respect to the Department of Homeland Security, it is identical—word for word—to what this Senate passed just before Christmas. We passed it on a voice vote—a big, overwhelming bipartisan vote. That vote was to keep the Department of Homeland Security and other Departments open until February 8.

What is the justification for not having a vote in the Senate on the same thing that we passed by voice vote just a few weeks ago? The answer we get is: Well, the President of the United States doesn't agree with it.

Well, that is too bad. We are a separate branch of government. If the President wants to veto that, let him veto it. Then it comes back here. Under the Constitution, we would have a veto override vote. But we shouldn't be contracting out our responsibilities under the Constitution to the President. Yet the Republican leader, the majority leader, objected to letting us vote again on the same measure that we voted on just before Christmas.

Senator CARDIN then offered the other unanimous consent request yesterday. That was to pass legislation to open up the other eight of the nine Federal Departments that are closed—Departments that have nothing to do with Homeland Security, nothing to do with border security.

This legislation was also passed by the House of Representatives on its opening day a week ago Thursday. Here is the kicker. The House didn't take the numbers that the House of Representatives was proposing in the appropriations bills for these Departments; it took the funding levels the Senate had proposed on a bipartisan basis, and the Senate did that on a bipartisan basis in two ways.

First of all, the full Senate voted overwhelmingly—certainly, by a veto-proof margin—to fund eight of those Federal Departments through the remainder of this fiscal year—so through September 30—at levels we agreed to, first, on the Senate Appropriations Committee and then by an overwhelming vote on the Senate floor. The other measures in the bill the House passed were measures the Senate Ap-

propriations Committee, on a bipartisan basis, overwhelmingly supported.

The House said to the Senate: We are going to send you a bunch of bills to open up the government at levels the Senate has already agreed to, in a bipartisan way, one way or another.

Yet the Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, on behalf of the caucus, said: No, we are not going to allow a vote to reopen eight of those nine Departments because the President doesn't want it, because the President wants to hold all of those Departments that have nothing to do with homeland security hostage until he gets his wall—a 2,000-mile-long wall.

The irony, of course—and the Presiding Officer knows this—is that the President's own budget for this year was \$1.6 billion. That was the President's budget for this year.

I am happy to sit down—and I know all of our colleagues are—to work out the best way to provide border security. As part of an overall approach, we had barriers along parts of our border long before President Trump was in office, but we don't want to be wasting taxpayer dollars. As I said, even the President's budget for this year was not requesting what the President says he now needs.

Let's be straight with the American people. It is not just \$5.7 billion—or whatever it is—to build a wall. You are talking about a 2,000-mile-long wall, so you are talking about \$30 billion. What the President wants to do is to come back every year and shut down the government until he gets his next installment on a 2,000-mile-long wall that the experts tell us is not the smartest way to provide border security and is certainly not the most cost-effective way.

Let us remember that the President said this was something Mexico was going to have to pay for, not the American taxpayer. I saw him on TV yesterday, when he was down at the border and was trying to explain away that campaign promise: Oh, I didn't really mean Mexico was going to pay for it directly; it was going to be indirectly.

That is just not happening. We know Mexico is not paying for this wall like the President said. That is why, as its first order of business, it is important for the Senate to pass the legislation that is before us that we have already supported on a bipartisan basis. Literally, we have the keys today, if we want to, to pass the bills that would reopen the government and send them to the President. If he doesn't want to sign them, at least we will have done our work as the Senate. We would then face the question of overriding the President's veto to reopen the government.

This is where we are now. As I said, as each day goes by, we have Americans who are being denied more and more services. In addition to the ones I have already mentioned, I have spoken to a lot of small businesses that rely on the Small Business Administration for

their small loans in order to get up and running, and I have spoken to a lot of folks in farm country who really rely on farm service credit and farm center services. They are being squeezed very badly.

This is impacting people throughout the country as 80 percent of Federal employees actually live and work outside of the national capital area, and 80 percent of them are folks like the folks along the border. There are TSA officials who are all over the country at airports, and all of them are being asked to go to work every day without pay. They are getting zeros on their pay stubs like the other hundreds of thousands of Federal employees.

It seems to me this is the time for us to act. That is why I have joined with so many of my colleagues to say to the Republican leader, to the majority leader: Let's do our job under the Constitution. Yes, we know what the President's position is, but what is our position? Why are we unwilling to vote on two bills that are before us that reflect the position this Senate has taken on a bipartisan basis already? How can we justify to our constituents and to the people around the country that we are unwilling to take a vote on measures that we know have overwhelming support in the U.S. Senate because we want to somehow reinforce the President in his own political fight?

I am very hopeful that as the days go by, the Republican leader will decide to make sure this body—the U.S. Senate—does its job as a separate branch of government and will take up the bills that will reopen the Federal Government, put people back to work for the American people, make sure Federal employees who are working get paid and that those who have been furloughed will have a chance to go back to work on behalf of the American people.

We have it within our power to do it today. We have it within our power to do it any day now. I hope we will do our part to end this shameful shutdown. By tomorrow, it will be the longest shutdown in American history. The President of the United States may say he is proud of it, but I hope not a single Senator in this body—Republican or Democratic—will be proud to be here on the day in history when we will have broken the record for the longest government shutdown. In my view, that is a dereliction of duty, and it is certainly a dereliction of duty for us not to do our part and use the power we have to take a vote on the bills that are at the desk in the U.S. Senate to reopen the government for the American people.

I see my friend, the Senator from Maine, is now on the floor. I thank him for his leadership in this battle.

Let's do the right thing.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

MR. KING. Mr. President, I first want to make a single declarative sentence:

There is no one in this body who is for open borders.

One of the most troublesome aspects of this debate that has been framed, particularly by this administration, is that you are either for the wall or for open borders. That is not true. In 2013, two-thirds of us voted for a very strong border security provision as part of the comprehensive immigration reform bill that passed this body—as I say, by two-thirds. It was never taken up in the House. Had it been taken up in the House, it likely would have passed; the President would have signed it; and a lot of these issues would have been behind us.

All of us—everyone here on both sides of the aisle—support border security. What we support is cost-effective, sensible border security, not border security that really doesn't fit the nature of the problem we face and that so far, anyway, is undefined in terms of location, design, cost, and all of the other characteristics of any major construction project that is submitted to this Congress for its approval.

Again, one of the problems with this whole discussion is what does the President mean when he says “wall”? Is it 30 feet high? Is it 20 feet high? Is it steel? Is it concrete? This has evolved over time. The biggest question is where and how long. Is he talking about a wall that extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Southern California, to the Pacific Ocean? That is about 2,000 miles. Is that what he is talking about? If so, we should know that. Then we can debate it as it relates to other potential options for securing the border along that distance.

It also should be noted that there already is a wall, by anybody's definition, along portions of that border. I have seen it. I have been to McAllen, TX, where the President was yesterday, and I have seen the wall—a wall. Yet the questions are, How big is it? Where is it going to go? How is it going to be designed and paid for?

One of the reasons the wall is really not the right solution for the current problems of immigration starts with the fact that about 50 percent of the illegal immigrants—of the undocumented immigrants—in this country today are here on overstayed legal visas. A wall has nothing to do with these people. These are people who came in through airports and all other ports of entry all over the country into the United States, and 50 percent are here on overstayed visas. The wall has zero effect on that issue.

The other principal issue we are facing at the wall—and this has also been confused in the news coverage of the caravans and in the fear that has been spread—is that the vast majority of the people who come to the border today are not looking to sneak across; they are looking for a port of entry at which to give themselves up as asylum seekers. They are not illegal immigrants; they are availing themselves of American law. Once they get to this coun-

try, with their having credible fears of prosecution or of persecution or of danger in their home countries, they have a right to have it be determined whether they are legitimate asylum seekers.

That is who we are dealing with. That is who all of those people are. When you see the pictures of the caravans, they are not headed for a blank place in the Arizona desert. They want to go. They want to be captured. They want to be taken into custody. Then they can have their asylum claims adjudicated. The wall has nothing to do with them. The wall is a response to a problem that is decades old but that has grossly, drastically diminished over the last 10 or 15 years. For the problem of people literally sneaking across the border—entering the country illegally—all of the data is that the number is down. It is down about 85 percent from the number of people who entered the country illegally in 2007, over the past 10 or 11 years.

By the way, all of the data can be found in a fascinating document that was produced in September of 2017, about a year ago, by the Trump administration's Department of Homeland Security. I can't remember the exact title, but it is something like the “Status of Illegal Immigration at the Southern Border.” It is a long report that is full of graphs. I like graphs, but I don't need to hold them up because all of the graphs have a downward slope in terms of illegal entries, of the people who get away, of the number of people who come in who are recidivists, who have been here before. They are all down. So to argue that we are somehow in a crisis today, when all of the indicators are moving in the right direction, is really hard to reconcile with the reality.

The issue I am trying to illustrate is that the wall is the wrong solution to the current problem. It may have been a rational solution in 1985 or even in 2005 or in 2006, when the Congress passed a major fence law and did increase border security substantially, but we are dealing with a different set of problems today that the wall—a wall—whatever it is—doesn't address.

I said at the beginning that nobody here is against border security and that there may be places where a wall is part of that. Yet one of the secondary problems we have is, we have never been told what this thing—the wall—is. How long will it be? How big will it be? How much will it cost? Is it going to be on private land or Federal land? We don't have a plan for what it is that is actually being proposed that the government is being held hostage over.

We don't know what the President wants. To say “I want a wall” doesn't tell you much. Is it 2,000 miles long or 100 miles long? Is it 20 feet high, is it a fence, is it a 30-foot high concrete wall or something with steel slats, which seems to be the design of the day?

We don't really know what it is. If the mayor of Bangor, ME, went to the

city council and said “I want to build a new school, but I am not going to tell you how many students are going to be in it; I am not going to tell you where we are going to build it, and I am not going to tell you what it is going to cost; just give me a blank check to build that school,” the city counsel of Bangor would laugh Her Honor out of the hall. It wouldn't even think about doing something like that. No city in America would do something like that. Yet that is what we are being asked to do here today.

We are essentially being asked for a blank check—well, it is a check for \$5.7 billion, but that is a downpayment. The real estimate is for what they think the President wants, which is more in the \$20- to \$25-billion amount.

That gets me to my final point before I talk about the impact of this in Maine. Let's say that we could settle this, this week. We could negotiate with the White House—which is not easy to do because their position changes day to day—and say: OK, it is going to be 100 miles of wall; this will be the size; this will be the design; this is the agreed-upon cost. Let's say we could do that. If we do that in the context of the government being shut down, we are inviting this to happen again.

Next year, we will just have more budgets. We have a debt ceiling debate coming that is very important for the future of the country, for the economics of the country, for the soundness of our economy. We have budgets coming next September. If this works, if this shutdown that has been initiated by the President works as a tactic to get a portion of his wall, he will do it next time. That is why the age-old principle is, you don't negotiate with hostage-takers. Why? Because if you do, the next time, they will do it again. Then this will become a normal and routine tactic between this President and, perhaps, future Presidents and the Congress that puts us in a position of being totally—where we have to choose between a government shutdown and the pet project of whatever and whoever that President is. That is a very dangerous path for us as a deliberative body, particularly as a coequal branch of the U.S. Government.

I have talked in sort of global terms, but this is hurting Main Street America. We have heard today and we have heard on the news and we hear all the time about the effects on the furloughed Federal workers, which are very real. Today is the day that they don't get their check. Here is the problem: You can shut down and stop people's checks from coming, but you can't stop their bills from coming—their mortgage payment, their childcare payment, their automobile insurance, their homeowners insurance, their heating bill, their medication, their food. All of that has to be paid for.

We can say: Well, we know they will make adjustments. That is a pretty

hard path to put people on. That is a heartless path. These people are being used as pawns, as hostages, in a policy debate that has nothing to do with them.

One of the easiest solutions would be for us to pass the six bills that the House has passed and that we passed, which funds 90 percent of the government. Why should the Department of Agriculture be caught in the crossfire of a debate over a wall in Texas? Why should park rangers be caught in that? Why should the Coast Guard be caught in that?

This is having a real effect. Aside from those Federal workers, of whom there are about 1,000 in Maine on furlough right now, there are all the contractors that serve these government Agencies. We passed a bill last night that is going to ensure that the furloughed Federal employees will eventually be paid. That doesn't say anything about what they are going to have to do about penalties on late mortgages and those kinds of things that they can't pay now. But there is no help for the contractors that are going to lose total income during this period, and some of them will be threatened with going out of business.

It is not just the 800,000 workers nationwide; it is thousands and thousands—tens of thousands—of people who depend on those Agencies for the work that they do, that they provide to the Federal Government.

Let's talk about effects in hometown, Main Street America—in places all over Maine. In Portland, for example—I will chuckle because it sounds like “Oh, this is no big deal”—one of our most growing industries in Maine is beer. We have over 1,000 people employed in the craft brewing industry. It has been a growth industry. Yet many of the brewers are being stymied because they can't ship their beer across State lines without approval of their labels from the Food and Drug Administration. That is held up.

We have a merger or an expansion of a brewery in Southern Maine that is held up because they can't get their permission from the tax and trade bureau, from the ATF. These are the kinds of things—the services that should be provided—that aren't occurring. The Portland Press Herald reported on the breweries.

The Portland Press Herald also reported on a developer who has a project to develop a real estate project in Maine and can't get an SBA loan. The SBA is shut down. That is going to hold up the project and could even cause the deal to fall through.

The Bangor Daily News reports that a family is stuck in the middle; they have moved out of their house, anticipating a closing on a new house with an Agriculture Department loan guarantee that is now stuck, stranded. There is no action, nobody to answer the phone. They are living out of boxes. They are caught in the middle.

These aren't Federal employees. These are good Maine people who relied

upon the daily activities of the Federal Government occurring, which ought to be just simple common sense. Yet they are caught without a place to live.

The Ellsworth American newspaper in Ellsworth, ME, an award-winning weekly newspaper, reports about a smokehouse that does smoked salmon. They were getting ready to reopen and hire people. They got people on staff, and, all of a sudden, they are dead-stopped because the Food and Drug Administration can't act to approve their licenses.

You can say: OK, this little smokehouse can survive. The family will find a place to live, but if you multiply these examples by thousands and millions, you are talking about a really substantial effect on real people's lives, and there is no excuse for it.

If this were over some major life-or-death policy issue, it would be somewhat understandable, but this is an eminently negotiable problem. It is not a crisis but a problem. I don't argue that it is not a problem and that the southern border doesn't need to be secure—again, that is where I started—but the question is, How do you do it right? How do you do it in a way that makes sense to the American taxpayer?

There may be places where we need a wall, but the wall is \$200 million a mile. There may be ways to do it for a fraction of that and provide equal security. There also are ways—for example, with better screening devices at the ports of entry—to deal with drugs.

By the way, all of the data from the DEA, the current administration's Drug Enforcement Agency, is that the principal source of drugs coming across the southern border is at ports of entry, hidden in cars, hidden in trucks, not over, through, and around some place in the middle of the desert. That is where the drugs are coming through. That is where we ought to be concentrating. That is where we ought to be putting the technology—more dogs, more technology that can detect this type of thing, not building a wall that doesn't address the current problem. It is a solution, but it is going after the wrong problem.

These are real-life impacts. It doesn't need to be this way. If this were a project being proposed by the military—a new BOQ at Fort Benning—it would come to this Congress. It would go to the authorization committee. The plans would go to the Appropriations Committee. We would review it, question the sponsors, determine if it were an appropriate expenditure of public funds, and either approve it or deny it or suggest some alteration. This wall has never gone through that process. We are basically abdicating to the administration a major decision, particularly about public expenditure, without meeting our responsibilities.

One really simple way to get out of this would be for us to vote by two-thirds to pass the budget that we voted on 98 to 2 several weeks ago. It has \$1.6

billion in it for border security, by the way. We could pass that and then sit down and talk with the administration about just what it is that they want and what is reasonable and how do we do it in a sensible way, and then we can get this thing done.

What worries me is the posture that the Senate is in today is adding a provision that isn't in the Constitution. The Constitution says that the President can veto a bill. What we are saying here, now, through our inability or unwillingness to bring a bill to the floor is that the President can stop a bill simply by saying he doesn't like it. That is not what the Constitution says. It doesn't say that the President has the right to stop a bill he doesn't like. It says that he has to veto it. If he is going to veto it, fine. Then we can discuss it, debate it, and determine whether that is an appropriate veto. But by avoiding the responsibility of considering this legislation, we are essentially handing the President a massive power that I don't believe Presidents should have.

This is an important issue. It is one that should be considered. It is one that should be debated. I would like to see the administration given the opportunity to make its case for the specifics, not the case generally about criminals or drugs—many of those claims have been refuted—but a specific case: Here is what we want to do; here is the effect of it; here is what it will cost; and here is why this is the best solution, as opposed to other solutions, like a fence or more Border Patrol agents or more technology or drones or sensors or whatever. We are not being given that opportunity.

I am perfectly willing to debate that in good faith. I don't dismiss out of hand that a wall may make sense in certain areas, but I am not prepared to give this administration a blank check for some construction project when I don't know what it is they want to build.

I am also very reluctant to concede anything in the context of a hostage situation where the U.S. Government is being held hostage because of a project that the President wants to build. If we do this, this will become the go-to tactic for this administration and probably for future administrations. We will have established a precedent that will haunt this institution for years to come. That is one of the reasons I think it is just imperative that we not cave in to this kind of attempted intimidation and express our good-faith willingness to look at, work on, and try to establish the right role for all parts of border security, not put all of our chips in one area that I believe will be both ineffective—not cost-effective—and damaging to our other efforts to actually secure the border and protect the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I have listened to some of the remarks

from my colleague from Maine. I appreciate so much of what he has said, the reminder to us all to be acting in good faith here.

I would like to just take a few moments this morning to say: Count me in. Count me in to be operating in good faith. Count me in as one of the many in this body and the many around this country who want to ensure that we have strong borders in this Nation, that we have true and meaningful border security, whether it is at our southern border or whether it is at our northern borders, whether it is our borders on land or whether it is our borders on sea.

Count me in as one who is prepared to deal with the difficulties, the true humanitarian issues that we are seeing on the southern border today with an influx of children and families, those who are seeking asylum, those who are frustrated with our system. Count me in as one of those who want to address these issues. But also count me in as one who says that shutting down the government is not governing. Nobody is winning in this.

I have been reading all the accounts that are out there in terms of whether people think this is on the President, whether this is on the Democrats, whether this is on the House. Do you know who it is on? It is on the backs of all of us, of the men and women who are the Federal workers, who work hard, who get up every day and do the jobs we have tasked them to do, some of whom are furloughed, some of whom are working without pay, but all of whom are worried about where we are.

We are now in the longest shutdown we have seen. I think it is either today or tomorrow that we will pass that benchmark. It is not just Federal workers who are being impacted; it is those of us who rely on the services of those who work in our Agencies.

I come from a State, as does my colleague from Maine, where fisheries are a significant issue for us. NOAA and some of these other Agencies have a great deal to do with the economic health and well-being of our State right now. This is our big crabbing season. This is the time of year where there are a lot of folks out there on the water who need to be able to provide for their families—their livelihood. You think it is all about looking for the crab at the bottom of the Bering Sea. Well, in order to do that, you not only have to have certain permits, you have to have the ability to unload your load at the dock with certified scales.

Not necessarily in the crab fisheries, but in other fisheries, you have to have observers on your boats. One of the things we are learning is that the observers need to be checked out after their trip. They have to be checked out before they can move to another vessel. You have kind of a ripple effect that is going on out there. So if you are a cod fisherman or a crab fisherman and you are thinking: The government shutdown doesn't mean anything to me—it

doesn't until it does. Our reality is that there is impact, and I understand that it impacts us in many different ways.

Every morning, I check in with the folks who are answering my phones here in Washington, DC, along with staff back in Alaska, and I ask, what are we hearing from folks back home?

I will tell you, I have a lot of people saying: LISA, you have to stand with the President. You have to stand strong on this because we need to have border security.

Then I have an equal number who are saying: Please, please do something to help reopen this government. We expect it of you. We need it from you. We are begging you to make things work. Fix it back there.

I think about where we are right here and right now. There have been some suggestions out there that we don't know how long this is going to take, but we just have to hunker down, and you are just going to have to figure out how you can make ends meet.

We have some great credit unions in the State of Alaska that have put out notices that say: If you are concerned about how you are going to make that mortgage, make that car payment, pay your landlord, come to us and talk to us. I so appreciate that, but I also know that many times, that is limited in its application.

This suggestion that I have heard by some that, well, you can just go out there and get a second job—I come from a State where we have the highest unemployment rate in the country right now, or maybe we are now second from the bottom, but there are communities where there aren't a lot of options.

Our Coast Guard base in Kodiak is the pride and joy of the Coast Guard. We have a lot of coasties who serve us in Alaska—about 2,500, and that is significant for us. But in the community of Kodiak, if a military spouse or a Coast Guard spouse says “I have to find a job because my husband isn't getting paid, and we are not quite sure when it is going to come,” in Kodiak, it is pretty tough to find a temporary job.

One of the things we have learned is that, you have a situation, OK—the Coast Guard is required to show up, and we so appreciate that. We so appreciate the work of the Coast Guard. They are out there in the Bering Sea right now. They are helping those who are dealing with some pretty extreme conditions. Every day, they put their lives on the line for us. So the fact that they are not protected at this point in time causes me great concern and anxiety and stress, as it does them as well. But think about it. You have a situation where non-exempt employees are those who are providing childcare at the childcare center. So you are still going to work and not getting paid, but now your childcare center is not open.

Think about these real-life applications, and then think about the very easy answer: Well, go out and find

something to tide you through. So I asked my team back here—I said: Wait a minute, you could go out and you could drive Uber. Well, if you are a Federal employee, you can have secondary employment, but in order to ensure that there is no conflict with your Federal job, you have to get permission to do so. So if you are in the middle of a shutdown and if your Department is shut down, where do you go to get permission to get that secondary job? Where do you go to ask for permission and say: I want to drive Uber for the next however many weeks until the government opens. There is nobody there to give the approval.

It seems like this, where we can say back here in the Halls of Congress: Just hang tough. Just be strong. Just talk to your landlord. We are all going to get through this together.

We want border security. I want border security. I think the President's request for a comprehensive view of how we address this is not something that is so unreasonable. Let's figure that out. Let's walk through it.

I was part of a group this week who was suggesting, let's take the proposal that the Acting OMB Director sent to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and let's treat that as a request for supplemental appropriations. Let's have that hearing. But in order to do this, we have to get our colleagues on the other side to sit down and go through this process with us. So maybe we can get a short-term reprieve. Let's do a short-term CR to allow us to process this. But let's not keep the government shut down while we do this. We can figure out these things.

Everyone is talking about leverage—it is all political leverage. Well, tell that to the people who are really worried right now.

We had a pretty tough earthquake on November 30 that a lot of folks are still digging out of. They are writing checks to contractors because they need to make sure they are going to have a boiler to get through a cold winter or make sure the foundation in the home they want to get back into—that they are going to get back into it sooner than later. But what do you do if you are not sure if that paycheck, which was supposed to come today, is coming today or coming 2 weeks from now, and you have written the check to the contractor? There is a lot of anxiety out there.

I hear from a lot of these folks who are dealing with unexpected household expenditures after that earthquake. I shouldn't say it is just after that earthquake; we just had another one yesterday, 4.7. This is the fourth earthquake we have had since the first of this year, January 1, that has exceeded 4.0. So we had the big one, and then we have had thousands afterwards. So we are still dealing with a lot of this stuff. When people hear that the requests for FEMA assistance or for small business assistance may be delayed because the government is not open—think about

how we are compounding their stress, their anxiety.

I have been part of groups who have talked to the Vice President, have talked to his negotiating team. I myself have raised these issues with the President. I want to be part of the solution, and I want to be part of the solution sooner rather than later because we owe it to the people of this country to function, and when the government is shut down, partial or otherwise, we are not functioning.

Let's stop talking about who has leverage and who doesn't have leverage and when that is going to tip to advantage the other side. Let's do what we need to do when it comes to ensuring the security of our Nation and our borders. Let's navigate those issues. But let's not hold hostage good men and women who are working hard to keep us safe every day through the basic functions of government.

I am one who has signed on I think to most of the bills that are out there that would help alleviate some of what individuals and their families are seeing, whether it is the Pay Our Coast Guard Act, the End Government Shutdowns Act, the Pay Excepted Personnel Act. But those are simply band-aids, and quite honestly, they are probably nothing more than messages right now.

What I am hearing from folks is, keep us secure, protect our borders, deal with humanitarian issues, but allow our government to function. Go to work, stop arguing about who is winning, and let's get the government open.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Alaska be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions today through Monday, January 14.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 2019

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, January 14; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; finally, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motion with respect to the motion to proceed to S. 1 ripen at 5:30 p.m., Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I asked that it stand adjourned under the previous order fol-

lowing the remarks of our Democratic colleagues.

Mr. KING. Would the Senator yield for just a short comment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine is recognized.

Mr. KING. I can't leave the floor without complimenting the Senator from Alaska for her usual thoughtful analysis and constructive approach to dealing with this issue. I am proud to serve with the Senator on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. She has brought the same wisdom to the floor today that she does to the work of our committee. I simply wanted to acknowledge that and thank her for her comments.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I thank my friend from Maine. I enjoy working with the Senator as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Ms. MURKOWSKI). The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam President, I rise to speak about President Trump's shutdown and the real pain that it is causing in my home State of Wisconsin and in communities across this country. The Trump shutdown is now in its 21st day, tying the longest Federal Government shutdown on record. Today is also the day that approximately 800,000 Federal workers will not get their regularly scheduled paychecks, including approximately 3,000 Wisconsinites. Many of these workers are doing their jobs without pay: Coast Guard workers, Transportation Security Administration agents, air traffic controllers, along with Federal law enforcement, including FBI and DEA agents.

These hard-working Americans are suffering because President Trump and Republicans in Congress refuse to support bipartisan legislation to end this shutdown and reopen the government.

We should be working today to pass bipartisan legislation to end this senseless and useless shutdown and reopen the government. Sadly, no votes are scheduled today by the Senate majority leader, meaning that the Trump shutdown will continue.

The House did their job and passed bipartisan legislation to end the Trump shutdown, but Senator Majority Leader MCCONNELL has thus far objected to bringing up this legislation in the Senate. In fact, yesterday, I joined many of my colleagues on this Senate floor in an effort to pass, once again, bipartisan legislation to reopen the government, but Majority Leader MCCONNELL blocked our efforts, and the pain will continue for so many across this country.

Why is the government shut down? Over the past 3 years, President Trump has publicly promised well over 200 times that Mexico would pay for his wall. Now he has shut down our government over his failure to keep his promise. He even said that he takes pride in this Trump shutdown.

The American people shouldn't pay for this deception, and Congress should

not make taxpayers pay billions of dollars for his wasteful and ineffective wall. What we should do instead is reopen the government and pass bipartisan Homeland Security legislation—supported by both Democrats and Republicans—that provides smart and cost-effective border security.

President Trump's shutdown has many consequences, and he has created many victims. I want to speak about some of the pain Wisconsinites are feeling.

In Wisconsin, the Trump shutdown is hurting farmers and rural communities. It really could not come at a worse time. Wisconsin lost over 600 dairy farms last year and over 500 the year before. In response, Congress worked together on a bipartisan basis to pass a farm bill that would support our farmers and our rural economy.

Unfortunately, with this shutdown, President Trump has threatened all of that progress. His shutdown is stalling the implementation of the bipartisan farm bill and delaying things like subsidy payments and loans that farmers need to get ready for the spring planting season and plan how they will endure in these very uncertain market conditions.

We have heard from farmers about the pain the Trump shutdown is causing them. Here is one story. Michael Slattery is a grain farmer from Manitowoc County, WI. He is waiting on \$9,000 that the Department of Agriculture agreed to pay him to compensate him for the losses from the President's trade war and for conservation efforts that he participates in on his farm.

Mr. Slattery planned to use this money to get ready for the upcoming planting season, but now that is all on hold. To quote Mr. Slattery: "We are being played the stooge."

He is right. Farmers like him have suffered enough under this administration, and the Trump shutdown is another blow for Mr. Slattery and farmers like him across Wisconsin and the entire Nation.

I have also heard from Kelly. Kelly lives in Black River Falls, WI. Kelly has a disability, and she also takes care of a grandchild with a disability. Kelly received funding from the Department of Agriculture, including a program that specifically helps low-income and underserved people in rural communities. The USDA had agreed to help her close on a home and to help her make some immediate home repairs. Now the funding is on hold. She can't pay the contractor who made the repairs, and she is also having trouble paying the mortgage on her new home.

What is the Department of Agriculture doing to help or assist Kelly? Right now, nothing. She can't even get information from the USDA because of the Trump shutdown.

People like Kelly and Michael should not have to suffer because President Trump broke a promise to make Mexico pay for an ineffective border wall.

Democrats and Republicans agree that President Trump should end his shutdown and accept bipartisan legislation to fund the Department of Agriculture and reopen other Agencies in the government.

In fact, the House passed bipartisan legislation just yesterday to fund the USDA and reopen it for business. Unfortunately, the Senate majority leader is blocking that legislation too.

I am calling for a vote in the U.S. Senate on the House-passed legislation to fund the government, which Senate Republicans previously have supported and would reopen the Federal Government and finally end the Trump shutdown. We should pass this legislation, and the President should sign this legislation so that this shutdown ends for people like Kelly, people like Mike, people in rural communities, and all communities across Wisconsin.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I would just like to take the floor to sort of continue comments that I began at 10 o'clock this morning. I left at 10:30 to accompany my Virginia colleague, Senator WARNER, to a roundtable with Federal employees at a community center in Alexandria, and I just want to share some of their stories.

What Agencies did these employees work for? There was quite a variety—Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, Environmental Protection Agency, FAA, air traffic control, various groups within the Agriculture Department, Chemical Safety Board, Department of Labor, and immigration officials. So they were from many different parts of the government affected by the shutdown.

How did they describe the effect of the shutdown on them? These were almost all employees who were furloughed and their spouses and children, in some instances. A couple of them were not furloughed, but they were deemed essential and were working without pay.

How did they describe the choices they are having to make?

"I paid this month's mortgage payment, but I am not sure I can pay the next."

"I am a diabetic, and I have to decide which of the medications I can afford this month."

"My kid is in college. I am not sure I can make the entire tuition payment for the spring semester."

"I have had to take money out of my IRA to cover my bills and pay a penalty for doing that. I am being penalized because the shutdown of government leaves me no other choice than to dip into retirement savings that are part of my IRA."

"I have had to borrow money from family and friends."

"I have had to reduce the money that I pay to help my mother rent her apartment."

"I tried to put my 7-week-old daughter on the Federal health insurance plan that I get because I work at the Department of Justice, but because I am furloughed and the HR department is furloughed, when I tried to put her on the Federal health plan, I wasn't able to do that, and when she needed medication—thankfully, for nothing life-threatening—I was not able to get that covered by insurance. I finally worked for a while and was able to find a workaround for it."

So families described all kinds of ways that they are trying to cope and all kinds of effects that this is having on them.

I was struck by a common theme: I work for the government because I love serving people. I love serving the American people. That is why I chose to do what I did. That is why I moved from somewhere else to come here. That is how I met my wife or my husband, and we are jointly committed to public service.

Many of them described: This was sitting on my desk the day that I left, and I am so anxious that it is still there and undone.

For one of the individuals who works with the FAA, his job includes certifying helicopter pilots who fly to support the American military mission in Iraq. He said: I had a big sheaf of those sitting on my desk when I left the office. These are people who support our military mission, and they are not getting certified, and they are not getting authorized to do the work as long as I am furloughed.

Another man talked about his passion for the food stamp program. He worked with the Ag Department, and he is involved in one portion of the SNAP program that is certifying new grocery stores to take SNAP benefits. He indicated that in his unit, which is all furloughed—because 95 percent of workers supporting the SNAP program are furloughed—there have now been 2,500 grocery stores that have been applying just in this short window around the country to be able to accept SNAP benefits. Often there are food deserts where it is hard for people who have SNAP benefits to find stores in their neighborhood that will accept SNAP. There are 2,500 applications stacked up just in the 3 weeks of the shutdown.

He talked about his anxiety: I have got to get back to work to process these so more places are more accessible to those people who have food needs.

That passion for serving the public is what is driving them.

One woman indicated she had a great job in Colorado but was able to get an internship with DHS. So she moved her family from Colorado to Woodbridge, VA, for an internship, and that internship then turned into full-time work at DHS, and she said how proud she is to be working at Homeland Security and how challenging it is to have no pay.

The employees talked about the psychological damage of being deemed in-

essential. Who is essential and who is inessential? Why is it that 95 percent of the people who work on the SNAP program are inessential? Is it that we don't think hungry families matter? Those who are applying for SNAP benefits when they fall into a situation where they need food—that is not essential? Why is that not essential?

A lot of the discussion around the table was that, as painful as it is to be deemed essential and have to work with no pay, being told that you are nonessential is kind of even more of a "dis" to you. So this was a powerful group for testimony.

I just want to conclude. I know Senator WARNER is a slower driver than me. So I got here before he did. He will be the last to close this out.

Just the last thing, I got handed pay statements. I brought back—I don't know—maybe 100 of these, and I am sure not going to read them all, but it is interesting.

Robert, for the pay period January 5, 2019, which is the pay period when the check comes in today: net pay, zero.

Jadyne, same pay period: net pay, zero.

Jared, same pay period: net pay, zero.

I saw this one. I really liked this one.

Bryan, same period: net pay, 1 cent—1 cent.

These are mostly from air traffic controllers. In my speech earlier this morning on the floor I said: Is there any group of Federal employees that you would less want to be angry at work than air traffic controllers?

If you think about it—and somebody shared this with me—if you are there in the tower working on air traffic control, you want 100 percent of your mind to be on keeping everybody safe. What if 5 percent of your mind is on "I just got this pay stub, and it is giving me 1 cent, and I have been working and working overtime"—if that is on 5 percent of your mind and another 15 to 20 percent of your mind is, "How am I going to pay the mortgage payment? How am I going to pay the babysitter?"

One mother told me: Because I am furloughed, I am not paying the babysitter, and now I am not paying the babysitter for 2 weeks and that is affecting her. But I am saying: Please don't take another client. You have been my regular babysitter for a long time. I am not paying you this week, I am not paying you next week, and I am not paying you as long as there is a shutdown because I am at home, but please don't go find other work because I want to go back to work and I want to hire you again.

But what babysitter can take that gig—week after week after week not being paid on the hope that this person might come back to work?

But for some reason, of all of the indignities, these things really, really stick in folks crawls, because it is not as if, when there is a shutdown, they don't get a paycheck or stub. In some ways, that might be better than working full time and finding this paper on

your desk or in your email or at your house—\$41.75 or one penny.

So Madam President, I know I am preaching to the choir in this group here, but I just hope as people are back home this weekend and they hear similar stories, they will realize that immigration reform and border security are really important, and we have work to do to find some accommodation that both Congress and the President can accept, but there is no reason to keep government shut down and sending out paychecks for 1 cent and inflicting all these various harms on folks while we figure that out. I would just pray that we stop this shutdown and reopen government.

With that, I would like to yield the floor to my colleague from Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, first of all, I want to thank my good friend and colleague from Virginia, Senator KAINE, for appropriately saying to the balance of the Senate yesterday that this is not business as usual and for objecting to our going into recess as 800,000 Americans—many of them who are working as we heard earlier this morning, many of them working overtime—are getting paychecks that have zero on them.

Senator KAINE has probably already outlined where he just came from. I want to give the same comments, and I want to also thank the Chair because I know she has come to the floor as well and raised concerns.

We have a lot of debates in the Senate. There are legitimate policy differences we have, and part of our job is to resolve those. Part of our job should never be to shut down the enterprise of the greatest government in the world, the United States of America.

I think about Mr. Trump, who has spent a bunch of time going on TV and running to the border. My goodness, I just wish that Donald Trump or someone from his White House could have sat in the room that Senator KAINE and I just sat in with 16 Federal employees and just heard their stories.

What we heard, virtually from all of them—and I am sure Senator KAINE has already acknowledged this—is the fact that they viewed public service and serving the government as a noble calling. I heard many of them who had been in the Air Force, Army, or Navy and who had served in our Nation's defense but felt they were continuing to serve when they joined public service.

We heard another person who works in one part of the government that I am a little familiar with—frankly, not that much—that does investigations into chemical spills. It is a small, tiny agency of 40 professionals. There was a chemical spill in Houston 1 week ago, and no one has done any investigation about what the effects of that spill might be on that community. She was there saying that somehow she doesn't feel like her job is nonessential.

We heard from a young man who had moved to Virginia just a few years ago

and bought a House. He thought he could get through one more mortgage payment. He helps to approve food stamps and the grocery stores that apply to take in food stamps. I think he said there are 2,700 grocery stores in this period that are in the process of trying to get approval to take food stamps and haven't gotten approval. To say to him that, somehow, making sure folks in this country get food is a nonessential job was both insulting and, frankly, a little bit demoralizing.

To hear, as well, from—I can't recall which organization he works for—someone who was saying he understood that as a Federal employee, when he came and joined the Federal workforce, he gave up his right in many ways to organize and to strike, but he felt like he gave up those rights but the deal was that the government was going to pay him for his job. In many ways, what is happening right now, kind of in labor terms, is that, effectively, the government is locking out our workforce.

I don't want to steal Senator KAINE's thunder. He may have mentioned this comment, but I thought it was telling. We had a number of air traffic controllers there, and these folks are not only working without pay, but many of them are working overtime without pay. With our air traffic controllers, about 35, 40 percent of them are at the eligible age of retirement today. They could throw it in, cash it in, and say: We are done.

One of the things about the shutdown, as well, is that we have been working for some time with Paul Rinaldi, the head of the National Air Traffic Controllers Association. I would advise any Members who would talk with him because he can scare the dickens out of you about the safety of our air system. We have had a challenge for the last decade of making sure we replace those air traffic controllers. Well, the next class of air traffic controllers is shut down.

Senator KAINE made mention, and I think Mr. Rinaldi made the point: Do you really want an air traffic controller who is working an 80-hour week with overtime to not be spending 100 percent of his or her focus on keeping the skies safe but probably spending 20 percent of his time thinking about paying the mortgage and another 15 percent of the time thinking about whether he can pay his kid's tuition? Is that really what we want from folks who are tasked with such an important job?

Now, due to the good work of Senator KAINE and others and the Presiding Officer, we passed—I think, 2 days ago—an act so that all of our Federal employees are going to get reimbursed. I think the House has passed it now, as well, and the President has signed it. Let's not presume, by any chance, that this is going to make everybody whole.

We heard from a lady this morning who had not saved very much but had done what we all urge and had put some money in an IRA. She is taking

her money out of the IRA and paying the tax penalty of getting that money out so she can get by. She gets a back paycheck but that doesn't replace the tax penalties she pays on her statements.

We have another person who took an advance on his credit card. We know credit cards have value, but those rates are not cheap. If you take an advance against future pay from your credit card, and if you get your back pay, that is not going to make up for those penalties.

Again, Senator KAINE may have mentioned this already, we in Virginia—and I know Alaska has the same issue—have tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of workers who are contractors who, even when we reopen the government, have absolutely no guarantee that they will be reimbursed. As a matter of fact—again, Senator KAINE may have mentioned this already—there was a veteran-owned small business contractor that had about nine employees that this week is probably going to shut down because he can't pay his workers. He maintained as long as he could, but he couldn't continue to pay his workers.

What about the folks who are never going to get the hours back who work providing food services or cleaning up our buildings and who are the lowest paid employees—oftentimes contractors who are never going to get those hours back—who are going to be stuck with Christmas presents but never get the income from that time?

The list goes on and on, and it is not just Federal employees and contractors. Alaska and Virginia are both blessed with great heritage sites, great national parks. There is the Shenandoah Valley, and around where Senator KAINE lives, there are a lot of battlefields around Richmond. I am sure it is the same in Alaska. There are a lot of private businesses that are the restaurants, campsites, and other facilities that may not be on national park grounds, but they get all their business from tourists who come, oftentimes, during the holiday period. Those folks get, even when we reopen the government, goose eggs.

So I thank the Presiding Officer. I thank my friend from Virginia as well.

I believe we will find a way to get this government reopened. My hope is that our colleagues, when they are home this weekend, will be refreshed by hearing from workers who are doing their jobs without pay, and we will find a way to get this government reopened. But we should be very clear about the damage that has been done—the damage that has been done in terms of how Americans view all of us, regardless of where we are on this policy—and how Americans view our Federal Government and how the rest of the world views us now that we have this shutdown that I believe by tomorrow becomes the longest Federal Government shutdown in American history. I hope and pray that we all—maybe in the

aftermath—step back and find a way to make sure that people who pay undue financial penalties because, through no fault of their own, the government shut down are compensated; and that we can sort through the complicated issues around contractors and those private businesses that are around Federal facilities; that we try to come to some kind of joint agreement, that never again will we use an unconnected policy issue to hold hostage 800,000 folks who work for us and hundreds of thousands of others—and, frankly, millions—who depend upon these services going forward.

I may be being overly optimistic that somehow or other we will get this resolved. If we do, we ought to find—those of us who are part of the groups that find common accord—to put some marker down to never ever do this again.

I have stories from a variety of Virginians here. I know the Presiding Officer wants to get out of the Chair at 1 p.m. I ask unanimous consent that these statements be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Rebecca in Chesapeake writes: “. . . I just want my husband to be able to go back to the work he loves and to have stability for my family returned . . . The stress of not knowing how long this will last is eating at both my husband and me.”

Here's what Chad, furloughed NASA engineer from Suffolk, told me: “I'm disappointed to once again find myself barred from doing the job that I love. I find the recent executive order to freeze civil servant pay at 2018 levels, while on furlough no less, to be shockingly disrespectful and wrong.”

Rosemarie in Falls Church shared this: “My husband was diagnosed last week with advanced lung cancer and now on top of that stress, I have to worry about not getting a paycheck . . .”

Lisa in Arlington writes: “I am forced to look for multiple part-time jobs to make ends meet and my savings will soon run out. Creditors and landlords have only so much patience with us.”

Here's how Joanna from Woodbridge put it: “I love my job, but being a pawn for those who have no compassion for me or those I work beside is going to drive me and many, many others out of public service.”

Mr. WARNER. As somebody who has been in the private sector longer than the public sector, like my friend the Senator from Virginia, we both had the honor of being Governors of Virginia. We have both been in executive positions. We have both been in positions where we had workforces. As a business guy, you could tell how well the business would do by how you treated your workforce. That is the most important asset you have, your human capital.

If we think back on the past decade, we found ways, appropriately so, for our military to get funded. We found ways, I think irresponsibly, to dramatically cut our taxes, particularly for folks at the top. Every time we had to try to make cutbacks. Where we made cutbacks has been in what we call domestic discretionary, which in

English are things like the TSA, like air traffic controllers, like the Agriculture Department, like the Coast Guard, and each year, whenever we find short cuts, we cut those programs.

As a matter of fact, domestic discretionary spending is at the lowest percentage it has been since the 1960s. So we asked all these folks who were furloughed or being asked to work without pay, we asked them to do more with less, which isn't great for the workforce morale.

Now we have a White House—and, my gosh, I wish somebody from the White House could have sat there today. I would have loved for them to try to explain how they ought to go back and negotiate with their landlords about the rent due, or how they ought to make do with a side job, or how they ought to do, as some folks were doing, as I was going to report—some Virginians are selling their personal possessions on eBay to pay the bills. The fact that this White House is willing to go to the border for a political photo op—the President's words, not mine—or get on television and blast his political opponents but not be willing to send anyone from this administration to sit down and listen to the concerns of our Federal workforce is disgraceful.

I again thank my colleague from Virginia for his great work on this. I think it is appropriate that we are in session today raising these issues. Think of the level of angst that is going to take place over the next 48 hours as more and more people get those paychecks with zero on it. We haven't seen anything yet. The kind of angst we felt in Virginia, in Maryland, and the District, people will feel all over the country.

We need to bring this government shutdown to an end. We need to put our workforce back to work, and we need to make sure the services they provide are being applied in a way to make our country safer and find a way to make sure that never ever again will we use these folks' lives as what they are being used right now—their words, not ours—political pawns. They are more important, their jobs are more important, their lives are more important than the way they have been treated over these last 21 days.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 115. An act to require the Department of State to establish a policy regarding the use of location-tracking consumer devices by employees at diplomatic and consular facilities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 133. An act to promote economic partnership and cooperation between the United States and Mexico.

H.R. 192. An act to establish an inter-agency program to assist countries in North and West Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats, and for other purposes.

H.R. 265. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

H.R. 267. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1024(a), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Joint Economic Committee: Mrs. CAROLYN MALONEY of New York.

At 12:30 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 24. An act to provide for the compensation of Federal and other government employees affected by lapses in appropriations.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 115. An act to require the Department of State to establish a policy regarding the use of location-tracking consumer devices by employees at diplomatic and consular facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 133. An act to promote economic partnership and cooperation between the United States and Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 192. An act to establish an inter-agency program to assist countries in North and West Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 265. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 267. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 109. A bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 21

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Kansas

(Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 21, a bill making continuing appropriations for Coast Guard pay in the event an appropriations act expires prior to the enactment of a new appropriations act.

S. 39

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 39, a bill to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

S. 92

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 92, a bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law.

S. 105

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 105, a bill to amend title X of the

Public Health Service Act to prohibit family planning grants from being awarded to any entity that performs abortions, and for other purposes.

S. 109

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BAR-RASSO), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were

added as cosponsors of S. 109, a bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106-398, as amended by Public Law 108-7, and in consultation with the Ranking Members of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: Ken Lewis of Oregon for a term expiring December 31, 2020.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 2019, AT 3 P.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 3 p.m., Monday, January 14, 2019.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1:04 p.m., adjourned until Monday, January 14, 2019, at 3 p.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN CELEBRATION OF CENTRE COLLEGE'S BICENTENNIAL

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Centre College in Danville, Kentucky, which is celebrating its bicentennial this year. Officially chartered by the Kentucky Legislature on January 21, 1819, Centre has been an important institution in the Danville community and in our Commonwealth for the last 200 years.

What began as a small Presbyterian college with only two professors and five students, Centre has grown into one of the top liberal arts schools in our country. Given the name Centre to reflect its location in the center of Kentucky, Centre College has become a true center of academic excellence in the Commonwealth. From its beginning, Centre has emphasized personal education, and in keeping with that tradition, currently maintains a 10–1 student to faculty ratio. A leader in study abroad programs, Centre also promotes a global education, with 85 percent of Centre students studying abroad at least once.

Centre offers more than fifty majors and minors across the liberal arts spectrum, and its alumni include two United States vice presidents and two Supreme Court justices. I have had Centre graduates on my staff and have always been impressed by their diligence and the quality of their work. My colleagues may recognize Centre College as the host of not one, but two vice presidential election debates, both in 2000 and, because the 2000 debate was handled so well, again in 2012.

I commend Centre College for its commitment to education, and to the success of its students. I am proud to represent Centre College in Congress. Congratulations to Centre College—here's to the next 200 years.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF BILL HORNER

HON. MARK E. GREEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a public servant and great American, the late Mr. Bill Horner of Pocahtontas, Tennessee. President Ronald Reagan once said, "Some people spend an entire lifetime wondering if they made a difference in this world. Marines don't have that problem."

Mr. Horner retired as a Major in the United States Marine Corps after serving our country and making a difference for twenty-two years as a Marine pilot. He then helped spread the Gospel message for sixteen years by flying from churches in Alabama and Tennessee to

many places in South America. And as one of his greatest accomplishments, he maintained a loving marriage with his wife Mrs. Emilie Horner for 46 years. She, his children Teresa and Chip, grandchildren Donald and Judith, and his eight great-grandchildren survive him.

We know that he made a difference to their lives and to our country in the honorable 82 years that he lived.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO MONITOR AND COMBAT ANTI-SEMITISM ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 10, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 221, the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism Act of 2019, important and bipartisan legislation that will ensure we continue addressing anti-Semitism across the globe. I was proud to cosponsor this bill last Congress, and I am proud to cosponsor it again this year, in the hope that the Senate will this time act to send it to the President for signature.

The Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism Act would elevate the position of Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism to the rank of Ambassador, reporting directly to the Secretary of State; as the primary advisor and coordinator for U.S. government efforts to monitor and combat Anti-Semitism and Anti-Semitic incitement in foreign countries. In short, it will ensure that the United States continues to play a leading role in combating Anti-Semitism across the globe.

We have seen a dramatic increase in anti-Semitism in recent years. It is ugly. It is tragic. It must be addressed. High attacks like the one at the Hyper Cacher kosher supermarket in Paris and the horrific shooting at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh captured the world's attention and forced the issue into the international spotlight. Other incidents, including the stabbing of Holocaust survivor Mireille Knoll in Paris, the shattering of windows at the HaCarmel kosher restaurant in Amsterdam, and countless other daily occurrences of harassment or physical assaults against Jews do not garner as much attention. Europe is facing a growing number of right-wing, nationalist, extremist political movements, and across the globe, the growing trend of anti-Semitism masked as anti-Zionism threatens Jewish communities and delegitimizes the existence of Israel.

Those of us who have served on the U.S. Helsinki Commission have taken efforts to combat anti-Semitism at the international level. As the incoming Chairman of the Commission, I intend to continue prioritizing this work with representatives of governments throughout Europe to highlight the resurgence of Anti-Semitism and elevate efforts to push back against this despicable resurgence through

education, outreach, and improved security. Mr. SMITH, Mr. HOYER, Senator CARDIN and I have all chaired the Helsinki Commission, and together, we have worked with several other Members of both the House and Senate, as well as with parliamentarians particularly from Germany and Canada, to have the Parliamentary Assembly of the 57-country OSCE condemn the escalation of anti-Semitic violence in Europe. We first did this at the Assembly's 2002 annual session in Berlin, Germany, and have kept it on the agenda there ever since, suggesting measures to counter anti-Semitic statements and acts of violence alike. I pushed it strongly while serving as President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly from 2004 to 2006, and then as chairman of the Commission from 2007 to 2008. We succeeded in getting OSCE institutions, officials and diplomatic representatives to incorporate efforts to combat anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance into their ongoing work.

Ensuring that our country continues to lead in the fight against Anti-Semitism is a priority that we should all embrace. I fully support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF ED STOKES

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and service of Ed Stokes for his generosity, friendliness, and legacy in our community.

Ed was born in South Carolina in 1922 and was raised in North Carolina. After serving in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II, he attended the University of California, Berkeley. From his time as a young adolescent in high school to his years in university, Ed worked at local grocery stores to support his family.

In 1968, Ed founded Diablo Foods in Lafayette and quickly became a beloved figure in the city's community. Under the motto "good service, fairness, quality, and friendliness know no compromise," Ed ensured that Diablo Foods was a welcoming place for local residents.

An important member of his community, Ed was awarded Lafayette's Citizen of the Year and Business Person of the Year—twice. He was also the recipient of the Su Stauffer Acalanes Friend of Education Award, a Marine Corps League Award, the Humanitarian Award by the Soroptimist Club, and the Paul Harris Fellow Award from the Lafayette Rotary. Ed's commitment to public service extended to his work for the Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, and Town Hall Theatre.

Ed will be sincerely missed by those who had the pleasure of knowing him, and will be remembered for his endless service to and love for his community.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

HIGHLAND PARK HIGH SCHOOL
STATE CHAMPS

HON. COLIN Z. ALLRED

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. ALLRED. Madam Speaker, I am honored to commemorate a historic achievement by the young student athletes at Highland Park High School.

The Highland Park High School varsity football team won the 5A state championship for the third year in a row, and the Highland Park tennis teams also won state titles this very school year.

On Saturday, January 12, 2019, at Goar Park, the Highland Park Independent School District and the cities of Highland Park and University Park will host a well deserved Parade of Champions.

As their Congressman, I am excited to celebrate these hard fought victories with them.

Achievements such as this don't happen overnight and they take the support of families, friends, teachers, coaches, faculty, staff and volunteers. It really does take a community. And this community should be proud.

As a former student athlete myself, I know the hard work it takes, day in and day out, to practice and work to win as a team. All while prioritizing work in the classroom and studying hard.

They have shown that North Texans are champions, and we couldn't be prouder of what they all have accomplished together.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, on roll call vote 20, I inadvertently voted Yea. I had intended to vote No.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DENTON
COUNTY MASTER GARDENER AS-
SOCIATION

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Denton County Master Gardener Association as it celebrates 30 years of service to the people of Denton County.

The Denton County Master Gardener Association completes more than 40 horticultural projects each year, working with local organizations such as the Texas Master Naturalists, the Denton Historical Association, and local 4-H clubs.

Volunteers from the Denton County Master Gardener Association must work to earn the title of Master Gardener. These dedicated volunteers are required to undergo over 80 hours of training to achieve the coveted title of "Texas Master Gardener." Master Gardeners volunteer on behalf of Texas A&M's AgriLife

Extension, following Texas A&M University's research-based horticultural recommendations.

The Denton County Master Gardener Association utilizes their specialized training to brighten the community and pass along their horticultural knowledge to future generations. Through their award winning Science with Attitude program, Master Gardeners share information through elementary school teachers in their community and distribute over 3000 seedlings annually to elementary schools in the Denton Independent School District.

Additionally, this organization supports community gardens throughout Denton County and work in conjunction with the Community Garden for the Town of Flower Mound, the gardens of Fair Oaks Independent Living Center, the Good Samaritan Village, and the Lake Lewisville Environmental Learning Area.

On behalf of the constituents of Texas's 26th District, I would like to thank the Denton County Master Gardener Association for 30 years of dedicated service, which has made Denton County a better place to live and work.

INTRODUCTION OF SENSIBLE
ENFORCEMENT OF CANNABIS ACT

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, more than a year ago, the U.S. Department of Justice rescinded the Cole Memorandum, a directive that provided a framework for states to pursue the reasonable regulation of cannabis within their borders. The Department's ill-conceived decision adversely affects California and other states that in "good faith" implemented regulatory frameworks that relied on the memo.

In November 2016, the people of California spoke up and voted in favor of Proposition 64, which legalized recreational cannabis, joining the growing number of states in our nation that have legalized recreational cannabis.

To date, ten states have legalized recreational cannabis and more than 30 states—which represent more than half of the American population—permit some form of medical cannabis use. The repeal of the Cole Memo contravenes the will of the American public. Furthermore, this decision will negatively affect numerous Americans who utilize cannabis for medical purposes. We need to provide consumers, patients, businesses, and regulators with certainty.

Therefore, I am introducing the bipartisan Sensible Enforcement of Cannabis Act. This legislation will prohibit the Attorney General from prosecuting individuals for any conduct that concerns medicinal or recreational cannabis use in states in which it is legal, with narrow exceptions provided for the safety of the public.

IN MEMORY OF BENJAMIN
EDWARD NORMAN, USN

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House to commemorate Navy

Petty Officer MMN3 Benjamin Edward Norman who tragically lost his life in a weather-related car accident on December 31, 2018.

Ben was born October 4, 1998 in Manchester, CT to Sam and Teresa. Having moved to Coventry as a teenager, Ben graduated from Coventry High School in 2016. Soon thereafter, Ben, an accomplished Eagle Scout, enlisted in the U.S. Navy. His service was just beginning to take shape in recent months when he was selected to serve in the prestigious Nuclear Propulsion Training Program, a demanding assignment that requires high intellect and diligent work habits. Last year I had the opportunity to meet Ben and his father Sam, and Ben was excited to begin this new mission that would have taken him to the most advanced naval platforms in our nation's fleet.

Ben was also on course to marry his beloved fiancée, Asia Jurkiewicz, a native of Poland whom he met during a Boy Scout exchange program in Krakow, Poland. Madam Speaker, Ben's passing is a terrible loss for Asia, Ben's family and our nation. His public-spirited approach to life and willingness to volunteer to wear our nation's uniform in the U.S. Navy pointed to a life of great accomplishment. Hopefully his memory will inspire others to follow his example. I ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring the life and memory of Ben Norman and expressing our deepest sympathies for his family and friends.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
PATRICIA TANQUARY

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Patricia Tanquary for her dedicated and passionate service to our community.

Patricia has a Masters in social work from San Diego State University and both a Masters in public health administration and a Doctorate in social welfare from University of California, Berkeley. Before working for Contra Costa County, Patricia was employed at Kaiser Permanente for 18 years, holding positions such as Director of Member Services, Hospital and Health Plan Administrator, Continuing Care Leader, and Director of National Provider Contracting.

In 2007, Patricia was named the Chief Executive Officer of the Contra Costa Health Plan (CCHP). Over the past 11 years, Patricia managed an innovative and complex plan that became one of the original Covered California Health Plans. Her time as CEO is characterized by her partnerships and her commitment to serving low-income and vulnerable populations.

Through her work, CCHP added over 7,200 contracts with local providers to meet the demand of an expanding membership. She also managed a strong relationship with County Mental Health to administer effective mental health care. Under her leadership, CCHP also provided one of the first Special Needs Plans for seniors and persons with disabilities and worked with the Contra Costa Regional Medical Center to create a Center of Excellence for Autism diagnoses.

Patricia's leadership as CEO of the Contra Costa Health Plan will be truly missed. Patricia has left a positive impact on Contra Costa County's health care system, its patients, and the community at large. I am thankful for Patricia's service and I wish her the best in her retirement.

CONGRATULATING THE MERAMEC
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 2019

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Meramec Re-

gional Planning Commission on their 50th anniversary.

On January 23, 1969, Governor Warren E. Hearnes signed a proclamation establishing the Meramec Regional Planning Commission. Dent County Presiding Judge J.E. Bergman, Salem Mayor Jack Masters, Washington County Presiding Judge Jesse Essmyer, Potosi Mayor Leon Camillo, and Dent County Clerk Don Prewitt were all in attendance to mark the historic occasion. A 5,154-square mile radius of beautiful gently rolling hills, deep valleys, and numerous rivers make up the region. Thirty-six towns serve as industrial havens and are surrounded by countryside where the small farmer continues to prevail.

The commission successfully serves 8 counties: Gasconade, Dent, Crawford, Maries, Osage, Phelps, Pulaski, and Washington. Throughout the commission's longstanding history, a strong reputation has been built with

a variety of programs being offered including grant writing and administration, economic development, community planning, emergency planning, training and grant administration, hazard mitigation planning, solid waste planning, grant administration and program implementation, small business loans, HUD housing rental assistance and family self-sufficiency programs, promotion/administration/growth of community foundations, project development, and legislative advocacy. From these programs, many businesses have been welcomed into the small towns where they have been successful while enjoying Missouri's picturesque natural beauty and diverse cultural heritage.

Madam Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating the Meramec Regional Planning Commission on their 50th anniversary. This milestone is a great testament of their commitment to the counties they serve.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S149–S163

Measures Considered:

Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1, to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriation of funds to Israel, to reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and to halt the wholesale slaughter of the Syrian people. **Pages S149–62**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXII, the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, January 14, 2019. **Page S159**

Appointments:

United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: The Chair announced, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106–398, as amended by Public Law 108–7, and in consultation with the Ranking Members of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and

the Senate Committee on Finance, the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: Ken Lewis, of Oregon, for a term expiring December 31, 2020. **Page S163**

Signing Authority—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senator Murkowski be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions, Friday, January 11, 2019, through Monday, January 14, 2019. **Page S159**

Messages from the House: **Page S162**

Measures Referred: **Page S162**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S162**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S162–63**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 1:04 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, January 14, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S159.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 39 public bills, H.R. 488–526, and 4 resolutions, H.J. Res. 26 and H. Res. 37–39, were introduced. **Pages H517–19**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H520**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Blunt Rochester to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H467**

D34

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019: The House passed H.R. 266, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 240 yeas to 179 nays, Roll No. 27. **Page H503**

Rejected the Calvert motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with amendments, by a ye-a-and-nay vote of 190 yeas to 229 nays, Roll No. 26. **Pages H502–03**

H. Res. 28, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 264), (H.R. 265), (H.R. 266), and (H.R. 267) was agreed to Wednesday, January 9th.

Suspension: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019: S. 24, to provide for the compensation of Federal and other government employees affected by lapses in appropriations, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-a-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 7 nays, Roll No. 28. **Pages H498–H504**

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Thursday, January 10th.

Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism Act: H.R. 221, to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ ye-a-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 29.

Pages H504–05

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Monday, January 14th for Morning Hour debate. **Page H510**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four ye-a-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H502–03, H503, H503–04, and H504–05. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 2:22 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of January 14 through January 18, 2019

Senate Chamber

On Monday, *Senate* will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1, Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act, at 5:30 p.m.

During the balance of the week, *Senate* may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: January 16, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to hold hearings to examine the future of nuclear power, focusing on advanced reactors, 2:30 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: January 16, organizational business meeting to consider committee rules for the 116th Congress, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: January 16, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Andrew Wheeler, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on the Judiciary: January 15, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, Department of Justice, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

January 16, Full Committee, to continue hearings to examine the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General, Department of Justice, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

Select Committee on Intelligence: January 15, closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters; to be immediately followed by a closed hearing to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

January 16, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 10 a.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: January 16, to hold hearings to examine fighting elder fraud, focusing on progress made and work to be done, 9:30 a.m., SD–562.

House Committees

Committee on Rules, January 15, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 268, the “Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019”, 3 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, January 14

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Monday, January 14

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1, Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act, at 5:30 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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